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P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7583	W. B. Andrews	24th "
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B.I. CARTHAGE	6963	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
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B.I. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4336	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5307	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	25th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
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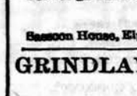

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PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the Company's Fort Premises, New Oriental Bank Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th July next, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the audited accounts made up to the 29th February last, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 27th June, to Wednesday, the 8th July 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. PHILLIPS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 26th June, 1896.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 1896, for PAVING FOOTPATHS and LAYING WATER TABLES, kerbing, etc., in different parts of the City of Bombay.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 26th June, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MATHURABAI (widow of RAGHOBA YADAVSET PITALE), late of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.

GAJANAN MADHAWRAO one of the Executors named in the Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 17th day of June, 1896.
GAJANAN MADHAWRAO,
In person.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELDS.
BAHADURS.

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" FOR THE MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
851, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at " 1 8 "
Apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE HUNGARIAN WINES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Alexander Schneider the following choice Hungarian wines, &c.—

33 cases magyarad (hock) quarts cost Rs. 22 per case.
12 " do. do. pints cost Rs. 24 per case.
11 " Tokay (hock) cost Rs. 130 per case.
20 " Badesonyi Riesling (hock) quarts cost Rs. 30 per case.
15 " do. do. do. pints cost Rs. 32 per case.
15 " Villanyi (claret) cost Rs. 18 per case.
13 " Cobienz (hock) cost Rs. 26 per case.
13 " Niersteiner (hock) cost Rs. 24 per case.
4 " Champagne pints cost Rs. 42 per case.
2 " Cognac

Sample bottles may be had of the undersigned at auction prices.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a collection of valuable books, consisting of works of Sir William Jones complete in 13 vols., Waverly novels complete in 25 vols., Lord Lytton's novels complete in 28 vols., the illustrated naval and military magazine complete in 9 vols., Arabic dictionaries, Hunter's Gazetteer of India, complete in 14 vols., religious, national, historical and scientific books, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

2 small real ivory busts of Lord Northbrook and Col. Phayre,
A few cases of Spanish wines consisting of port, sherry, claret, &c., also provision and fruit in syrup.
An invoice of bentwood chairs by Kohn.
28 dozen tins "Riverside" and "Peace & War" tobacco.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of dining, washhand and dressing tables, sofas, chairs, clothes press, almyra, dressing glass, &c.
10 cases each 5 dozen tins corn flour.
47 " " 6 "
32 " " 4 " oatmeal.
37 " claret, consisting of Medoc, St. Emilion, St Julien, St. Estephe, Chateau Beiar, Citron Pontet Canet, LaRose and Leoville.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects belonging to the estate of the late Mr. H. A. Hormasjee, consisting of wearing apparel, walking sticks, tiffin basket, plated spoons, forks, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. M. F. Dias, consisting of Tanjore-made gold jewellery, plates, bowls, coonja, chamboos, trays, card cases, electro-plated tea sets, ladies' dresses, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 single-seated office shigram.
1 English brougham by Kesterton.
1 new victoria.
1 grey Australian horse, about 16 hands, going in single and double harness.
1 bay Australian mare, 7 years old, 15-2 high.
1 grey Arab horse about 15-3, going in single harness.
A few dozens of half Bussorah and half English poultry.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRITS, ALE, STOUT, HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

THIS ADY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms to close consignments—

26 cases whisky.
20 " whisky.
25 " brandy.
25 " brandy.
50 " brandy.
24 " champagne in quarts and pints.
5 " claret fraise champagne in quarts and pints.
5 " punch.
50 " ale in quarts.
20 " ale in pints.
30 " stout in quarts.
20 " stout in pints.
4 " ham.
4 " bacon.
11 loaves Stilton cheese.

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and the samples are on view.

SALE OF MIRRORS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

3 cases containing 64 mirrors in walnut and gold frames 30 by 18, 22 by 13, and 17 by 10.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Tardeo Road, next to the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome black and teak-wood household furniture, rich glassware and porcelainware, enamelled cut glass, 6 to 18 light chandeliers, enamelled and gilt pier glasses with pier tables, velvet brackets with fairy lamps, 1, 2, and 3 light hanging argand lamps, star-cut sliding vase lamps, Brussels' velvet and Persian carpets, safety bicycle, handsome 18-stops large size organ with knee swell by Daniel Beatty, &c., the property of His EXCELLENCY MORTESHAM-OS-SULTANEH, Consul-General of Persia.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AIR PROPELLERS AND PULSATING PUMPS.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Action at their Rooms—

2 by 45 inches air propellers known as Challenge Fans.
1 by 60 inches "premier" power air propeller or fan suitable for a cotton mill.
3 Pulsating pumps with suction and delivery, complete with foot valves.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the machinery will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, etc., etc., also 45 bags linseed marked 221, ex Kurnool City under Invoice No. 227 of 23-4-96, consigned to G. C. Narasimlah.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, etc.

46 bales grey shirtings.
4 cases white dhooties.
3 bales konjo and twist.
1 bale silk waste yarn.

On account of the concerned—

P F B—1971—1 case 2 wire cages ex. s.s. "Methley Hall."

A splendid opportunity for Mill builders.

For sale or on lease, 16,000 square yards of ground near Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlee.

For sale or on lease, 50,000 square yards of ground about 10 minutes walk from Mahim Station.

Labour available from Mahim, Dharavie, and Sion, exactly suited for Mill purposes.

Bombay, 29th June, 1896. MENESSE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 3 TIMBER PIECES AND MATERIALS OF OLD LATRINE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., at E Ward Office, at Sankli Tank-road, Byculla, consisting of three pieces of timber.

Also at 4 p.m. at Parel, the materials for removal of the old latrine behind the Gas Works.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, etc.

Under instructions from Shah Ramdass Purshotumdass Shivlal and in the matter of the estate of the late Purshotumdass Shivlal Jhaveri, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, jewellery, etc., consisting of diamond carrings, rings set with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, opal, emerald, topaz, rose-diamond, champa, chokda, padak, pearls, rubies, sapphires, pearl sooji, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai Pakvasha and Chandulal, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Leasehold Land and valuable pucka-built bungalow, premises open all sides, with excellent accommodation and best sanitary arrangements, at Tardeo, near Grant Road Station.

On SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the owner proceeding Home the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situated on the north side of the Sleater Road, Grant Road, near the Railway Station, and consisting by admeasurement 545 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a private road leading from the Sleater Road to the bungalow of Mr. R. B. Kuranjvala, on the west by a private road belonging to the said Mr. R. B. Kuranjvala, on the north by a private road leading from Tardeo road to the bungalow of the said Mr. R. B. Kuranjvala, and on the south by a piece of land demised to Pandooreng Vishnu, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other portions of the land called Anjirbaug, under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385, 388, new Nos. 13555, 13554, 13555, 13828, 13824, 13833, 13836, old survey Nos. 203, 222, 204, 205, 206, 207, and new survey Nos. 7049, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. together with a pucka-built two-storied bungalow, houses, messuages, tenements, &c.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale plan, of the bungalow, sale, lease and assignment can be seen at the undersigned's office.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS, Collard Pianos, Hopkinson's Pianos. First-class English-built Instruments.—S. ROSE and Co., Sole Bombay Agents,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bell Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery wares, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of H. PUSPENICK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under the consent decree made in suit No. 539 of 1891, wherein Vunnalidas Hurgowandas is plaintiff and Tribhowandas Hurruckchund and Pranjeewandas Tribhowandas and Lukhmidas Tribhowandas, the minor sons of the first defendant Tribhowandas Hurruckchund are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Oak Lane in Medows Street, within the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, fronting the said lane to the front side thereof, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards, and two-thirds of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the house and premises of Bomanjee Narabhoy, on the East by the Medows Street, on the South by the Oak Lane aforesaid, and on the West by the premises of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 11, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

NOTICES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

WE are HANDING OVER the BOMBAY AGENCY of the above Company to Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co. on the 30th instant.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.

WE have been APPOINTED CHIEF AGENTS, Bombay, of the above Company from the 1st July, 1896, and shall conduct the BUSINESS of this AGENCY from that date,

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Hummum Street, Fort.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Dated Allahabad, the 19th June, 1896.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

Matrimonial Jurisdiction.

PRESENT:—

The Honorable HARRISON FALKNER BLAIR, Judge.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT NO. 1 OF 1896.

In the matter of FLORENCE HELEN PERCY formerly of Lucknow in Oudh .....Petitioner.

AGAINST

JOSEPH PERCY, formerly employed on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Lucknow in Oudh, and whose last known address was in Grant Road, Bombay .....Respondent.

TO,—JOSEPH PERCY the abovenamed Respondent.

WHEREAS the Petitioner abovenamed has filed a petition against you in our High Court for the North-Western Provinces of India, praying that the marriage between the Petitioner and the Respondent aforesaid be dissolved, and whereas MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 1896, has been fixed for the settlement of issues and disposal of the case.

Now this is to command you that at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, you do appear in our said High Court in person, or by Advocate or Vakil duly instructed and able to answer to the matter stated in the said petition, and you are required to file your answer to the said suit on or before the 13th day of July, 1896, upon which day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, you or your Advocate or Vakil must attend at our said High Court for the settlement of issues and production of evidence.

And take notice that in default of your filing such answer and attending for the settlement of issues our said High Court will on the said 13th day of July, 1896, proceed at once to hear and determine the said suit in your absence.

By Order of the Court,
C. V. JACOB,
Assistant Registrar.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply
MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever-Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STUBER.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HASTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. E. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.
MADRAS.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
12 Months to 4½ per cent., Per Annum.
9 do. 4 per cent., do.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

LOANS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the East.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—32, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to Intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTION

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 1-33m., 2-18s. Low water, 7-1m., 8-22s.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Y.M.C.A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.; Reception (ladies invited), 8-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brahmani left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Hydaspes entered, and the steamers Pachumba, Bhopal, and Nadir left the dock on Saturday.

SHORTHAND.—Mr. Ganpat Purshotam has obtained from Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, for ability to write phonography at the rate of one hundred words per minute, a first-class or speed certificate.

BURGLARY IN THE DAY TIME.—Halima, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Bhendy Bazar Road, has reported to the police that during her absence from home, on Friday morning, her place was broken into, and a pair of silver bangles and Rs. 6-4 in cash, collectively valued at Rs. 48-4, were stolen from a box.

BEWARE OF THE WIND.—Malla Lumba, a Marwaree, keeping his shop at Duncan Road, reported to the police on Friday the loss of a currency note for Rs. 50. It appears that the note was placed on the shop floor, and while the Marwaree was counting the money in the cash-box, a strong wind that was blowing at the time, blew the note away.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Kazee Street, regarding the death of a Hindu married woman, Raha, aged thirty years, residing at that locality. In the evening about two days previous to her death, the deceased was engaged in cooking the meal, when one end of her saree caught fire and she was burnt very badly all over her abdomen and chest. She was treated at home, but grew worse and died on Friday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BATHING FATALITY.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Purbhadavie Road, on view of the body of Ramdin, a Purdasee watchman, aged twenty-five years, residing at that locality. About 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, deceased was bathing in the tank of the Standard Mill, at Purbhadvie Road, when he went beyond his depth and was drowned. Another Purdasee, named Ramlal, who was at the time standing near the tank, seeing the deceased drowning, raised an alarm. The body was recovered shortly afterwards, life being then extinct. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts was returned by the jury.

A MUTINOUS SEAMAN.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Nehalmul Gulamali, a donkeyman, employed on board the s. s. Byculla, was charged with assaulting Mr. Allan Lord, Second Engineer on board the same vessel. Complainant enquired of the accused what had become of the hammer in the engine room. Accused said complainant himself had taken it away. Complainant replied it was not true, when accused became insolent, sprang at complainant's throat, and threw him over the steam pipe into the bunker amidst the coal. The Chief Engineer witnessed the assault, and accused was prevented from striking complainant by a serang and others who rescued him. The magistrate being of opinion that the offence was a serious one, sentenced accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. AGA KHAN AND PARTY.—H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, and all the members of the family, including H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, Aga Moochoolshah, Aga Shamsoodin Shah, the widow of the late Aga Jungishah, and others, left Bombay for Poona, yesterday morning, by a special train, which left the Byculla station at 10-30 a.m. The special consisted of three carriages for the females of the household, one first-class carriage, one third-class carriage, and two brakes. The party entered the train at the Byculla station, where a large concourse of Khojas and Mogul gentlemen were present to see them off. Amongst those present were: Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Haji Kassum Mohla, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, Mookhee Laduck Haji, Mookhee Cassum Moosa, Ismail Cassum, and others. Excellent arrangements were made by the railway and police authorities to avoid any crush. His Highness has gone to Poona for a change, which he and the other members of the family stand badly in need of.

A DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector George charged Harri Shewchuran, a bill-collecting peon, employed by the "Bombay Gazette" office, with criminal breach of trust in respect of three bills of Rs. 78, Rs. 49, and Rs. 3, respectively. Accused collected the monies from Messrs. Bennett and Company, and others, and misappropriated the money. Mr. Gopinath Ramchandra, cashier, said that the bills were handed over to accused to collect the money mentioned therein last month, and it was the duty of the accused to have given over the amount to the cashier the same day that he collected it while rendering an account in the evening. Accused told him the bills were detained by the parties to examine the same, but as no remittance was made for over a fortnight, enquiries were made, with the result that it was ascertained that the money had been misappropriated by accused. Accused admitted having collected these amounts, which, he said, he lost somewhere on the road. The magistrate sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNHAPPY COUPLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mrs. Hannah Ford, wife of Mr. George Ford, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and filed an information against her husband, charging him with assaulting her on Thursday night last. She stated that she was married to accused about thirteen years ago, and was residing with him in the Jubilee Buildings at Byculla. For some days past her husband had been ill-treating her, and their daughter, aged six years. On Thursday night, at about 10-30, her husband assaulted her and struck her on the face, the marks of which were visible on her lips and left ear. The cause of the assault was stated to be that on their way home from a drive on the evening in question, the husband wanted to get out of the carriage at Bori Bunder to have a drink, but she declined to accede to his wishes. Since the day of the assault, she has been residing in the house of her sister and her husband, who had also witnessed the assault. Being asked by the court to show the marks of injury, she pointed to her lips and left ear, but no marks of violence were visible thereon. His Worship granted a summons against the accused, and made it returnable before Mr. Dalvi, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in whose division the alleged offence was said to have been committed.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

THE report of the directors of the company, to be presented at the eleventh annual general meeting, on July 4, is as follows:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the eleventh annual report and balance sheet for the year ending 29th February 1896. The balance at credit of profit and loss account, including Rs. 93-9-8 brought forward from last year, amounts to Rs. 40,402-2-8. Your directors regret that the profit is less than last year. This is caused partly by the loss of some contracts and partly by premature reduction in prices which were made on the improvement in exchange which shortly afterwards receded considerably. Since the commencement of the present financial year, business has greatly improved, and your directors hope to make the usual profit during the current year. The stock has been carefully taken and damaged stock rejected. Your directors propose to apply the profit as follows:—Dividend at 6 per cent., Rs. 30,000 reserve fund, Rs. 2,500; building fund, Rs. 2,500; write off bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 2,827-8-0; write off depreciation of Poona property Rs. 1,147-4-0; write off depreciation of plant Rs. 1,000, total Rs. 39,974-12-0, carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 327-6-8; grand total, Rs. 40,302-2-8. The reserve and building funds now stand at Rs. 55,000, including the sum added this year. The loan account has been reduced by Rs. 12,000, since the close of the year under report. Premises and stock are fully insured in well-known offices. The dividend will be paid on and after July 20th. Mr. Walker, having proceeded to England, the directors have appointed Mr. E. R. Smetham to take his place on the board during his absence, and you will be asked to confirm his appointment. The recent death of Mr. Adam Smith, one of the company's directors, is recorded with regret. Under section 91 of the articles of association of the company, one of the directors retires from office this year but is eligible for re-election. You will be asked to elect auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 23rd June, 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-97	16,250,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 20th June 1896 ...	4,836,400
Balance to be remitted from 21st June 1896 to 31st March 1897	11,413,600

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions on Saturday.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

Mr. Macpherson applied for the exemption from service on the jury of Mr. J. Cottam, manager of the Queen Spinning and Weaving Mill and the Star of India Mill, saying that his client, in addition to being the general manager, was also the spinning master of the two mills, and had under his control above 1,800 hands. Under the circumstances, the learned counsel asked for his client's exemption, especially as the common jury had not many cases before them for trial at the present Sessions. His lordship granted the application.

The following case was heard before his lordship and a common jury:—

FRACTURING A MAN'S SKULL WITH A STICK.

Thumbee Moonaswamy, alias Sawaphadiya, a young Madrasee, was charged with having, on the 17th ult., committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and thereby causing the death of one Abdul Guffoor; and also with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt. The accused was also charged, on the verdict of a Coroner's jury, with having caused death by doing a rash and negligent act. Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. D. D. Davar conducted the defence.

The facts of the case were shortly these. On the afternoon of Sunday the 17th May, the accused, a house painter and decorator, was sitting in the verandah of a house at 1st Camatee poora Street in company of five or six other men. As a woman named Ameena was passing along the street, the accused ran out into the road, caught hold of her by the leg, and threw her on to the ground. The woman tried to escape and the accused, in the struggle that ensued, bit her on the arm. As the woman cried for help, the deceased, a tailor, ran up to her assistance, but was struck by the prisoner, who threw him down. The prisoner then ran away into an Iranee's shop in 13th Camatee poora lane. The deceased followed him to the shop, but as he neared it, the prisoner rushed out armed with a very thick bamboo stick, which was used to support a weather-board, and struck the deceased two blows, fracturing his skull and injuring his right eye. The deceased fell down unconscious, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he expired the same day. The medical evidence showed that death was due to the injuries the deceased had received at the hands of the prisoner. The accused was afterwards arrested and admitted having struck the deceased, stating that he was drunk at the time.

Mr. Vicajee, in summing up the evidence, told the jury that drink was no defence in law, and if they thought upon the evidence that the prisoner struck the blows which caused the deceased's death, they were to attach no weight to the plea of intoxication. The stick used was a formidable one, and the manner in which the prisoner made his escape by the back door of the premises showed he knew the full state of mind to know exactly what he was about. If the deceased followed him to the Iranee's shop was it sufficient provocation for the prisoner to rush out of the shop with a formidable weapon and strike the deceased the fatal blows? As to the evidence of the shop-boy, the learned counsel said it was biassed evidence, and not entitled to the slighest reliance. The accused went to the Byculla Railway station and tried to escape, which fact again shewed that he was conscious all the time of the crime he had committed.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the jury for the defence, said the jury must upon the evidence determine of what charge, if any, the prisoner could be found guilty. The theory of drunkenness had been set up by the prosecution; and the learned counsel said he was not going to rely upon it. The learned counsel for the prosecution had altogether ignored the right of self-defence. The evidence would tend to show the real character of the occurrence of the 17th May. The prisoner was first interfered with and assaulted by the deceased, and in the struggle which ensued, the prisoner was put upon his self-defence. It was unfortunate for him that a single blow with a stick had such a serious result as had been deposed to by the witness; but the jury must have read in the newspapers that assaults with sticks were a very common occurrence in this city. Mr Davar urged that his client really went to the Iranee's shop for protection, whither the deceased followed him. Why did he follow him? The simple answer to that question must naturally be that the deceased went up to the shop to have his revenge upon the prisoner; and challenged him to come out if he dared. In trying to induce him to come out, the deceased must have used some language to provoke the prisoner sufficiently to gain his object. That was, said the learned counsel, a reasonable construction to put on the course of events as narrated in the evidence. The witness Jumal said he saw a stick in the hands of the deceased. Now Jumal seemed to him to be an impartial witness, and Mr. Davar could not account for the extraordinary remark made by the counsel for the prosecution, that his own witness was a liar. Mr. Davar commented upon what he said were discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution. The challenge having been given by the deceased and accepted by the prisoner, it was the merest accident that the deceased did not strike the first blow, and was not in the dock instead of the prisoner. Considerable provocation was given by the deceased to the prisoner, who, the learned counsel argued, was justified in doing what he did in exercise of the right of self-defence, if he believed that his own life was in danger, or that he was likely to suffer grievous injury. If the jury thought that the prisoner acted rashly in striking the blow, they could find him guilty on the minor charge laid against him by the Coroner's jury, namely that of causing death by a rash and negligent act.

His lordship, in charging the jury, explained the nature and scope of the charges laid against the prisoner. His lordship read over to the jury the whole of the evidence, with comments upon portions of it which told for or against the prisoner. The question of provocation did not arise in this case, because the prisoner was not charged with murder. If he had been, the question would have arisen whether the provocation he had received did not reduce the offence to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. As to the right of private defence, his lordship defined the limits within which the law allowed it to be exercised, remarking that it must be his own body that a person would be justified in defending from death or grievous hurt. The prisoner had taken protection in the shop when the deceased followed him up; and even assuming that the latter had a stick in his hand, the prisoner could not be said to have been in immediate danger of his life or apprehension of serious injury to his body. He would have no right to rush out of the shop with the stick in his hand, and then say he struck the deceased in exercise of the right of self-defence.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of causing death by a rash and negligent act, and not guilty of the graver charges.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar, you have been found guilty by the jury of causing the death of Guffoor by a rash and negligent act, but not guilty of culpable homicide. The jury have, I think, taken a very merciful view of the evidence; and the sentence of the court is that you be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

The court then adjourned until eleven o'clock this (Monday) morning.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, Captain T. J. Grier, which arrived in harbour on Friday night, reports having experienced fresh monsoon and high sea till near the port.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, Commander A. Symons, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, at 2 p.m., with the English mail, having left Aden on the 22nd instant. During the voyage, she experienced on the 22nd instant, fresh breeze and fine weather, on the 23rd, light unsteady wind and fine weather, on the 24th, and 25th, strong monsoon and high sea; on the 26th, strong following wind and high sea; and on the 27th moderate monsoon and fine weather.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 27.

10 p.m.	83·4

SUNDAY, JUNE 28.

6 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	85·1
2 p.m.	86·1
10 p.m.	85·5

HENRY FOWLER and Albert Millsom, sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Henry Smith, of Muswell Hill, and William Seaman, condemned to death for the murder of Mr. John Goodman Levy and Mrs. Gale, of Mile End, were hanged, on June 9, in Newgate Gaol. On June 10 Amelia Dyer, the baby farmer, who was sentenced to death for the murder of the child Doris Marmon, at Reading, was hanged in the same place.

THE German Reichstag, on June 8, unanimously agreed to the second reading of the German commercial treaty with Japan.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and insensibly unifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER OF A MOGUL MENDICANT.

ABOUT 10 o'clock, on the morning of Friday, the 19th instant, a Mogul mendicant, named Abdula Hafi Mallick, aged about forty-five or fifty years, residing with his wife Nesar, and a son, Mahomed, on the second floor of a hou e at Peeroo Havildar Lane, Bhendy Bazaar Road, died at the J. J. Hospital while under operation, from the effects of the kicks, alleged to have been given to him on the abdomen by one Nazal Budder, a Pathan, residing in the room next to that of deceased. From the inquiries made by Superintendent Sweeny and Inspector Meyers, it appears that, about 9 o'clock, on the night of the 17th instant, deceased was lying on his bed on the floor of his room, alongside his wife and son, when some dust and a small chunam stone about the size of an hen's egg fell on him through an aperture in the ceiling above the bed room. The room above that of the deceased was vacant, but at this particular time there were in it two Pathans, named Nazal Budder and Goalzuman Tarkhan. These Pathans occupied a room next to the deceased's, but on this particular day they had gone into the vacant room to sleep there for the night. Deceased ordered his son Mahomed to go upstairs and tell the Pathans not to throw any dust or stones into his room. Mahomed immediately went upstairs, and told the Pathans that, as his father was sleeping in the room, they should not throw anything through the aperture, but that if they wanted to throw anything away they should do so through the window. On hearing this, one of the Pathans, it is alleged, seized the boy and gave him two or three slaps on the head. Mahomed commenced crying, on hearing which his father, Nazal Budder, and an altercation took place between the two Pathans on one side and the deceased on the other. The result of the scuffle was that the two Pathans dragged deceased down to the foot of the staircase near his room, where, in the presence of his wife and son, and two other witnesses, Goolzuman seized deceased by the hair of his head, while Nazal gave him a kick on the lower part of his abdomen, with his bare foot, which made deceased fall on to the floor, and Nazal delivered him another kick on the same place, rendering him unconscious. Both the Pathans then left the place. Deceased was taken into his room by his wife and son, and placed on his bed. The police were informed, and a jemedar on duty at the coroner of Imambara, proceeded to the spot and had the deceased Mogul removed to the J. J. Hospital. While the jemedar was driving in a victoria with the deceased towards the hospital, a Purdasee rent-collector, Hamlib Bhickee, pointed him out the two Pathans at the corner of Peeroo Lane, and he at once took them into custody. After admission into the hospital, deceased bitterly complained of pain in the lower part of the stomach. When Inspector Meyers took the two Pathans to the hospital, deceased identified them as the persons, who had assaulted him, and made certain statements in their presence which Mr. Meyers reduced to writing. On the evening of the day following the assault, deceased got fever, his pulse became feeble and the pain increased in severity. Next day his condition became hopeless, and the House Surgeon sent word to the police that it was advisable to bring the magistrate to take down the dying deposition. In the meanwhile, an operation was performed, but before it could be completed, he became worse and died on the operating table a few minutes before Mr W. R. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, arrived. In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of the dead deceased, when after the evidence of the deceased's son, Mahomed, had been recorded, the inquiry was adjourned.

The inquiry was resumed on Saturday afternoon, at the morgue, by Mr. Turner, the coroner. Superintendent Sweeny and Inspector Meyers watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The two accused Nazal and Goolzuman, were brought up under police custody for identification. The evidence of deceased's widow, which bore out the above facts, as well as of the police and two other witnesses, was recorded. Dr. T. D. W. Gillespie, the House Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, in his evidence deposed that the deceased on admission complained of severe pain on the lower part of his abdoman, where he stated he had been kicked by a Pathan. On the evening of the 18th instant, he got fever, his pulse became feeble, and the pain increased in severity. At 3 o'clock the following morning, he suddenly became quiet and almost pulseless. He revided somewhat under treatment, and, at 9-30 a.m., an operation was performed, but before it could be completed, he became worse and died on the operating table. Witness made a "post mortem" examination of the deceased at 12-30 p.m., on the same day, and he found the intestines in a conjected and inflammatory condition, and discovered a rent about half-an-inch long in the small intestines. This rent appeared to have been of recent occurrence, and the intestines showed no signs of previous disease. All the other internal organs were healthy. Dr. Gillespie was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to peritonitis, caused by the rupture of the intestines. The rupture could have been caused by a kick on the lower part of the abdomen with a naked foot, there being no external marks on the abdomen. Between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th instant, witness sent word to the police that deceased was in a dangerous condition, and that it was advisable to bring a magistrate to take down his deposition. Deceased grew worse, and died before Mr. Hamilton arrived. Witness did not consider it necessary owing to the deceased's condition to send for the magistrate before he did so. Deceased would certainly have died within a few hours, even if the operation had not taken place. The operation was performed by Surgeon-Major Hatch, under chloroform. Both Surgeon-Major Hatch and Surgeon-Captain Street examined deceased before the chloroform was administered.

Examined by the Jury: The deceased said that a Pathan had kicked him, but he did not mention his name. He spoke of one Pathan having kicked him. He was quite sensible up to the time he was put under choloroform.

Did you not deem it necessary to ask deceased the name of the Pathan? I did not deem it necessary, because the police jemedar and a policeman were present when the deceased said that he had been kicked by a Pathan, and they both heard him say so.

The coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the Jury unanimously brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the first accused Nazal, and the abetment of that offence against the second accused Goolzuman, both of whom were then committed to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE seventh annual general meeting of the Bombay East Indian Association was held at the De Monte Library and Reading Room, Bandora, yesterday, at 11-30 a.m. There was a representative gathering of the members, and Mr. D. I. De Monte, J.P., Vice-President of the Association, was voted to the chair. The chairman read a letter from Mr. L. M. Valladares, J.P., the President, expressing his inability owing to ill-health to accept re-election. The chairman expressed the great regret of the meeting at the determination of Mr. Valladares to retire after seven years' service. The meeting resolved to elect him a Vice-President, a post which being mostly honorary would not incommode him.

The report of the Managing Committee for the year 1895 and the statement of accounts was, with a few slight alterations, adopted by unanimous vote.

The election of the office-bearers was then proceeded with. The following appointments were made:—Mr. D. I. De Monte, J.P., President. The Vice-Presidents appointed are: Dr. D. A. De Monte, J.P., J. D. D. Almeida, J.P., Joseph Bocarro, J.P., D. J. Ferreira, B.A., L.L.B., J.P., Dr. L. P. Gomes, B.A., L.M. & S., J.P., Dr. B. A. D'Oliveira, L.M. & S., J.P., Mr. L. M. Valladares, J.P., Mr. E. F. D'Almeida, and Mr. M. C. Pereira. Mr. J. L. Britto, J.P., and Mr. Felix Leao, J.P., were unanimously re-elected Secretary and Treasurer; and Messrs. John De Mello and Gabriel Misquitta were elected Vice-Secretaries, and Mr. L. B. D'Abreo, Vice-Treasurer, by a majority of votes. Messrs. P. M. D'Almeida and J. V. D. Penha were re-elected auditors. The chairman then referred in warm terms to the services of the Secretary, Mr. J. L. Britto, and a formal vote of thanks was unanimously passed with enthusiasm. Votes were also passsed to the retiring Managing Committee, and for the use of hall of the De Monte Reading Room and Library.

A statement was made by Mr. Joseph Bocarro regarding the proposed hall for the Association, for which he has undertaken to collect subscriptions. He showed what progress had been made and what further steps should be taken. The subscription list was circulated at the meeting, and some donations were received and promised. The secretary read a letter from Mr. M. F. De Souza, stating that his brother, the late Dr. M. De Souza, had left by will a sum of Rs. 500 to help the education of poor children in his community. The gift was very thankfully received, and the secretary, the chairman, and other speakers hoped the example set by Dr. De Souza would find imitators. A Committee of management for the Schools of the Association was appointed, and the secretary took the opportunity to refer to the advantages to the community of the Death Benefit Fund and the literary society established under the auspices of the Association. The remarks of the secretary led to a good number of members for both these societies being enlisted on the spot. The secretary also referred to the "Bombay East Indian," the paper of the community, and in asking for a liberal support towards it, said that without the paper the Association would be nowhere. The chairman feelingly referred to the loss the Association had suffered by the recent death of Mr. Francis Valladares, a vice-president, and one of the most active co-operators in the works of that body. With a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE KARACHI HARBOUR COLLISION.

THE adjourned enquiry in connection with the collision between the s. s. Rufford Hall and the s. s. Java which occurred on the harbour here on the 19th April, was resumed in the Karachi District Court on Saturday week. The first witness examined was the Chief Officer of the Rufford Hall, Mr. Curtis, who deposed that the Rufford Hall could not have cleared the Java if she had gone full speed ahead. There was no room, and the collision could not have been averted. The Rufford Hall was 150 to 200 feet away from the Dredger, and if the Dredger had not been there the collision would not have occurred. All the orders were carried out promptly. In reply to Mr. Garden, he stated that his vessel was 60 feet away from the Java when the engines were reversed, and that the Dredger was 300 or 400 feet away from the Java. In reply to a question by Mr. Leggett, he said that there was no talk between the Pilot and the Captain as to starting the ship earlier. The next witness called was Mr. Metharam Khemchand, Assistant Harbour Surveyor, who stated that the original chart was prepared by him, and the one shown him in Court was a copy of the original, prepared by the Head Draughtsman under the superintendence of the Port Engineer. On being asked whether the positions of vessels were taken by him, he replied in the affirmative. Mr Raymond Hossack, 3rd Officer of the Rufford Hall, was next examined. He stated that he was on the bridge when the collision occurred, and gave it as his opinion that the Rufford Hall could not have cleared the Java if she had gone full speed ahead. He said he had no idea that there would be a collision till he passed the Dredger, and the collision could not have been avoided when they went past the Dredger. After his deposition was finished, Mr Cumming, Secretary, Port Trust, was called. He said that the Board had passed a resolution after the accident to the Naderi in December 1891 that the pilots should not incur any risk, and in the Naderi accident there was the same pilot, Mr. Humble, who was found fault with. He said there were no rules regulating the time at which vessels should leave and that the Port Officer issues such orders. William Makrand, the Chief Engineer of the Rufford Hall, in his examination deposed that the engines and the signal arrangements were all right and every order was promptly carried out. The vessel was at first full speed ahead, then the speed was reduced, and a second time she went full speed ahead for about a minute. The steamer went at full speed as fast as she could go. At full speed she could go 57 revolutions. Captain Shoplard, the Port Officer then deposed that if a vessel is swung across the stream the pilot would not be justified in taking out a vessel. He said that on the day when the collision occurred the tide was about 23 minutes earlier than that shown in the tidal register. In reply to Mr. Garden he said "we do bring in ships when the tide is flowing and there is no danger as long as there is water." He ordered the pilot to take the Rufford Hall at high water. The pilot did not observe Port Rule 47, as he perhaps felt confident of being able to handle the vessel safely. He said he could not exactly give the position of the Dredger, as it is not in his charge, but that the Port Engineer was responsible for it. Quarter-master Alexander of the Rufford Hall, who was the next witness examined, deposed that he was at the wheel on the bridge at the time of the collision, and that the ship was steering as usual and that the stern answered very well. Mr. Humble, the pilot, who was examined at the first hearing of the enquiry in April last, was afterwards called and further examined, when he said that he was acquainted with Rule 47. When de left No. 4 Erskine wharf he could not see the Java before he left the wharf. He was not told by the Port Officer to take the vessel at any particular time. And remarked that "If we stick strictly to Rule 47, we can never take a ship out." He said that if the Dredger had not been there the collision could not have occurred. He also stated that he was on board at 1 o'clock to start the vessel, but the Captain said he was not ready. In reply to Mr. Garden he said that he had complained about the Dredger's position in the channel, but not officially. It was not his province to say whether the Dredger should be removed or not. He further said he had no other alternative but to go, and if he had not done so, the consequence would have been even worse. In reply to Mr. Leggett he said he left Manora at 12-30 that day and came to the pilot pier, and that the ships were lying in flood. Captain Brown, who has been appointed Captain of the s.s. Rufford Hall in place of Captain Fowler, whose services have been dispensed with by the owners of the Hall Line in England was next examined as to the steering capacity of that vessel, and he gave it as his opinion that the vessel steers very well and that he had no complaint to make about her steering capacity. Mr. Thurburn, the Manager of Messrs Forbes, Forbes & Co., the local agents of the Hall Line steamers, was next put into the witness-box to explain why Captain Fowler had been dismissed. He said he had received a letter from the owners of the Hall Line steamers in which it was stated that it was a rule of the company that if any accident or collision occurred to any of their vessels the Captain's services are invariably dispensed with, irrespective of the fact that such damage or collision was caused by him or not. Mr. Garden then addressed the court, remarking that from the evidence adduced before the court it was quite clear that the cause of the collision was the position of the Dredger. Mr. Sidney Leggett, on behalf of the Port Trust, on the other hand, urged that the action of the wind was responsible for the collision and not the position of the Dredger. The enquiry was then concluded. The report of the Court, which is awaited with much interest, will be made in a few days.

THE NEW WOMAN'S LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

THE New Woman has found another world to conquer. A short time back an application was made by a woman at Melbourne for a second mate's certificate. The local Marine Board was called upon to consider the following letter from Miss Robina Barton:—

Sir,—Mr. M'Kie, the Secretary of the Board, informs me to write to the Board and ask to be allowed to be examined for a second mate's certificate of a foreign-going steamship. I have been at sea as stewardess since 4th September 1892 to 3rd March 1896 in a number of steamers, both in river and bay trade out of New South Wales, and foreign-going out of Melbourne. I have my discharges, also over twelve months' references from last ship employers, which I was informed would be required by the Board. I don't suppose the examination will be of any use to me. My wish is to try without any disguise of being a female. If the Board will not let me try in Victoria, as the Secretary did not think they would, I intend to try in England, and hope to gain it in the end.—I now remain, yours truly,

(Signed) ROBINA BARTON.

The reading of the communication at once led to a careful scrutiny of the regulation for the examination of masters and mates, and to the discovery that candidates must not be less than seventeen years of age, and must have served four years at sea. On the score of age, it was decided that no opposition could be offered to the application. Attention was drawn to the fact that she could not by her own showing complete her term of four years until September, 1896, and that, moreover, service as cook or steward could not be accepted as deck service unless deck duties were proved to have been performed. The absence of the necessary length of service was held to be fatal to the lady's case, but, nevertheless, some further interesting points were raised. One member observed that the word "he," and not "she," was used throughout the regulations; but the chairmain held that this was immaterial, since by the Interpretation Act of Victoria, 1890, the masculine gender includes females, unless otherwise specially provided for. In the course of further discussion, Mr. A. Wilson remarked that even if the applicant had the requisite sea service, he did not think the Board would be justified in bringing her forward for examination. It would be better to say at once that they did not consider her eligible. Mr. R. Dickins: Why? Mr. Wilson: Because a female would not be tolerated on the deck of a ship; and if she appeared there at all it would have to be in man's clothing. Mr. Dickins: We have nothing to do with that at all. If this young lady possessed the necessary qualification of having served as a seaman, whether in disguise or otherwise, I think she would be perfectly entitled to be examined. The fact that the Act uses the male gender all through means nothing at all, because twenty five years ago no one would have contemplated the possibility of females becoming seamen, any more than they would have contemplated the possibility of their becoming medical students. The Act employs the masculine gender, not with the desire to exclude the female, but simply because up to now it has not entered into the brain of any male person that a female would compete against him in this branch of life.

THE allusions made in the House of Commons on June 5 to the Italian Green-books on African affairs led to a discussion in the Italian Chamber on June 6. Signor Fortis said the documents contained in the Green-books ought to have been communicated to the British Government before publication, and asked whether the omission was accidental or deliberate. The Foreign Minister, the Duke of Sermoneta, said such communication was customary, but not obligatory. The Cabinet would follow the usage in future, but had deviated from it on the present occasion in consequence of the absolute necessity of removing suspicion and enlightening Parliament. The Premier afterwards said that if there were diplomatic usages to be observed there were also others which should be respected. It was not customary, for example, for one Government to enter into discussion with another in the Parliamentary tribune.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	26 75	26 43	23 4	27 24
Saturday, June 27	0 5	0 17	0 0	0 61
Sunday, June 28	0 59	0 27	0 16	0 4
Total ..	27 42	26 87	23 20	27 89
Total fall to June 28, 1895	20 81	16 33	17 49	17 97
Total fall to June 28, 1894	23 17	17 60	17 60	16 97

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

RAINFALL AT KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered in Khandalla up to the 27th June is as follows:—

	In.	cts.
June 21st	10	0
" 22nd	6	70
" 23rd	4	93
" 24th	3	61
" 25th	1	0
" 26th	1	61
" 27th	0	70
	28	48
Previously registered	17	30
Total	45	78

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF JUNE, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Gujarat and at Karachi, Ajmere, Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, and Coimbatore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-easterly at Cawnpore and Jacobabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to a gale at Deesa, Karachi, Rajkot, Chandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Goa, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Rajkot, 28 at Secunderabad, 26 at Deesa and Veraval, and 20 at Malegaon. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the normal at Secunderabad, and the minimum 3° in excess at Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (2·09") and Calicut (2·06"), over an inch at Cochin (1·23"), and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Ahmednagar, Bombay Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Cuddaph and Coimbatore. The abnormal chart indicates a large area of low pressure over the Indus Valley, and the comparison of this day's chart with that of yesterday shows that the low pressure is further likely to fall to Gujarat and on the West Coast. It also shows the existence of a depression to the north-eastwards of Masulipatam where the weather is probably very unsettled. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal, and conditions are favourable for rain. In Gujarat, the North-West Provinces, Berar and the Madras Presidency local showers are likely. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles states "strong south-easterly trades and passing showers."

The s.s. Jubella left Mauritius on the 13th, and reports having experienced up to Latitude 6° 48' S., Longitude 59° 33' E., at noon on the 17th strong trads, heavy swell, heavy confused sea, and an overcast sky with passing rain squalls on the morning of the 16th; thence to Latitude 5° 40' N., Longitude 42° E., at noon on the 21st, light easterly, southerly and variable winds, cloudy weather with drizzling rain on the 18th and 19th, moderate to light south-west swell and a smooth sea; to arrival on the 25th, moderate to fresh monsoon, heavy south-west swell, heavy confused sea, and cloudy weather with a few rain squalls at 4 p.m. on the 23rd.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th June 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·612
Temperature of the Air	degrees 82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	" 78·3
Dew Point	" 77·4
Relative humidity of Air	886
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air read at 8 a.m. next day	degrees 85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	" 78·6
General Direction

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

FURTHER extra allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, say, 5 lakhs on Bombay, 3¾ lakhs on Calcutta, and 1¼ lakh on Madras, at the enhanced rates of 1s. 2½ to 1s. 2 9-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2d.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent. yesterday, to 113⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged in value, at 119¾. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £64 7-8. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. in London, at 31 9-16d. per oz.; in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 69 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris remained at 101, with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·16¼.

To-day a further advance of 1-16 per cent. has taken place in the price of Consols in London, at 113¼. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities are 5-16 per cent. lower, at £64 9-16. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 1-16d.; these being the only financial changes wired by Reuter.

No. 1 Soft White Wheat in Liverpool was quoted yesterday 5s. 2½d. per cental, ex-Quay; the tone of the Liverpool Wheat market having been firmer; and to-day the quotation has been advanced to 5s. 3d. per cental, ex-Quay.

To-day, Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed has been quoted at 36⅜s. per 416lbs., business done, shipment this and next month to Havre, tone of the market easier; Brown Rapeseed, at 32⅜s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market easier; and Linseed, at 33⅜s. per 416lbs., business done, shipment this and next month to Dunkirk, market easier.

An advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 29-32d. per lb., and Arrivals were partially 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations having been 3 53-64d. for June deliveries, and 3 39-64d. for October and November. The market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having amounted to 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, were 1,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 60,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers, 4,000 bales less at 60,000 bales. The week's Imports were 28,000 bales smaller, at 10,000 bales. The total stock had decreased during the week by 59,000 bales, and stood yesterday, at 888,000 bales.

To-day, a further advance of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 31-32d. per lb., and Arrivals are 3-32d. higher; while Surats have advanced 1-32d. per lb. The market closed firm; Surats firmer; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales aggregating 8,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The Manchester market has remained firm.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained, at 7¼ cents per lb., but Futures for September and December advanced 4 points in both positions, say, to 6·67 and 6·69, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, compared with 200 bales last year, and 1,400 bales the year before.

To-day, the price of spot Cotton in New York is unchanged; but Futures are 5 points lower in both positions, at 6·62 cents for September, and 6·64 cents for December. The Receipts at the Ports are again 1,000 bales, going against 1,400 bales in 1895, and 1,800 bales in 1894. The total Cotton in sight in New York, yesterday was 6,880,000 bales, compared with 6,860,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

A much larger business, but more particularly for local Spinners' account, has been transacted in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling having been steady, and prices Re. 1 per candy higher. The Mills have bought 2,900 bales, consisting of 700 each of Jaora, at Rs. 167; and Dhollera Ginned, at Rs. 186; 500 Bengal, at Rs. 160-2; 300 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 172½; and Khundwa, at Rs. 178; 200 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 169; and 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 189; and Indore, at Rs. 166½; while exporters have taken only 700 bales, made up of 400 Compta, at Rs. 184½; 200 Ujein, at Rs. 166½; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 151 per candy.

An estimate, this afternoon, of the total balance of stock of this season's crop of Cotton now in godown, gives the unprecedentedly high figures of 345,000 bales, representing roughly in money some 3 crores 10½ lakhs. Nearly half this stock consists of Oomrawattee descriptions, the other principal growths in stock being Dhollera, Bengal, and Broach.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been dealt in to a very limited extent by shippers to-day, the former market having been dull in tone, and the latter quiet; but prices in both unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	526 bales.
Wheat	3,655 cwts.
Linseed	6,575 ,,
Rapeseed	1,719 ,,
Poppyseed	1,093 ,,
Groundnuts	1,079 ,,
Castorseed	796 ,,
Rice	12,937 ,,

FREIGHTS are as dull as over. Dunkirk business has been done for 600/700 tons, at 7s. 6d. per ton, without finding takers for more at that rate. Other quotations are unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 2½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates, however, soon gave way 1-32d., and a few Merchants' Bills were placed, but the business reported was small in both directions, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 2¼d.	,,
Credits do. .....1s. 2 5-16 to 9-32d.	,,
Francs do. .....1·50¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has fluctuated a good deal to-day, moving both ways to the extent of 1-8 to 3-16 per cent.; but eventually the market closed week at 109 13-16 for cash; 109⅞ for Monday's settlement; and 109¼ for the July account.

SHARES have been dull, and the only changes in prices to be noticed are an advance of Rs. 10 in Bank of Bengal, of Rs. 25 in Currimbhoy Mill, of Rs. 12½ in Standard, and of Rs. 10 in David; and on the other hand, a decline of Rs. 25 in Jubilee, of Rs. 10 in Hindustan, and of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co., Bombay and Burmah are Rs. 150 higher in the first issue and Rs. 30 in the second.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	2 1-8

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119⅜
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 7-8
Bar Silver	31 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	60,000	bales,
,, ,, Surats	700	,,
,, Imports of Cotton	10,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	Nil.	
Stock of Cotton	888,000	,,
,, Surats	57,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae, from Colombo Madras, and Calcutta, arrived here this morning.
LIVERPOOL, JUNE 26.
The Hall Line steamer Haddon Hall arrived here yesterday evening.
PORT SAID, JUNE 26.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here this afternoon.
LONDON, JUNE 25.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left left here this afternoon.
COLOMBO, JUNE 27.
The steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marq Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived this morning.
JUNE 28.
The P. and O. steamer Australia, from Aden, arrived.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
MARRIAGES.

GODWIN—DUMERGUE—June 10, at St Jude's, South Kensington, Wycliffe Goodwin, M.R., of Rhyl, N Wales, eldest son of the late Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan, to Olivia Adeline fifth daughter of the late Edward Dumergue, H M Madras Army, and Mrs Dumergue, of Bassombe, Hants.
HAUGHTON—SHOUBRIDGE—June 9, at St Peter's, Tiverton, John Welby Haughton, of Truro, L R C P I, L R C S I, son of the late Major-Gen John Haughton, R A, to Florence Maud Audrey, only daughter of the late Lieut-Col Shoubridge, Bengal Staff Corps, and Mrs Shoubridge, of Tidcombe, Tiverton.
NEDHAM—TERNAN—June 4, at St Andrew's, Worthing, Edward Montgomerie Nedham, Major, Indian Staff Corps, only surviving son of the late Lieut-Gen C Nedham, B S Corps, formerly of H M 10th Foot, and also late Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General India, to Laura Maud Breffney, elder daughter of Lieut-Col H B Ternan, I S Corps, Commandant 12th Bombay Infantry.
PARSONS—MANLOVE—June 6, at the parish church, Walton-on-Thames, Charles Needham Parsons, sixth son of Major-Gen J E B Parsons (late Bengal Staff Corps, of Southborne, Hants, to Edith Maud (Kattie), only daughter of the late James Dixon Manlove, of The Park, Nottingham, and niece of Norman Rushworth, of Beechfield, Walton-on-Thames.
PEAT—BARTON—June 4, at St Mary's, Kensington, Col Walter Scott Peat, Bombay Cavalry, second son of the late Major A C Peat, C B, Bombay Engineers, and grand-nephew of Sir Walter Scott, Bart, to Mrs Isabella Seymour Barton, only daughter of the late Commander John Ward, formerly of the Indian Navy, and late of the Oaks, Upper Norwood.
SANDER—NEWTON—June 3, at St Lawrence's, Catford, Ludvig Sander, of Copenhagen, to Daisy Ethel, eldest daughter of the late Walter Newton, of Calcutta.
SMITH—McCABE—June 1, at the parish church, Clifton, John Charles Smith, son of the late Dr Smith, of Axbridge, to Edith Mary, widow of Major A S McRae, I S C, of Wedmore Somerset.
THOMAS—McLEOD—June 6, at Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, J Llewellyn Thomas, F R C S, son of the late Rev J Davies Thomas, C M S, Ceylon, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lt Col W S McLeod, M S C, and of Mrs McLeod, of 23, Adamson-road, Hampstead.

DEATHS.

BEATSON—June 8, at Clifton, Bristol, Louisa Beatson, widow of Col Theodore F B Beatson, of the Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 78.
COCKELL—June 3, at Bath, Philip Wyatt Cockell, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Medical Staff Corps, Retired, aged 64.
LAMB—June 2, at Bayswater, Francis Andrew Lamb, District Commissioner, Gold Coast, youngest son of Lt-Gen T Lamb, late Bengal Staff Corps.
MACMULLEN—June 8, at The Hermitage, Brentwood, Essex Gen S F Macmullen, late Bengal Cavalry, aged 83.
TREVOR—June 9, at Ladbroke-road, W, Major-Genl John Salusbury Trevor, C S I, late Royal Engineers, (Bombay), aged 65.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BURN—June 27, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, John S. Burn, late Accountant, Bank of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MITCHELL—June 24, at Madras, the wife of Cecil C Mitchell, "Madras Mail Office," of a daughter.
ORCHARD—June 21, at Sherfield, Simla, the wife of D G Orchard, Burma Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BREEN—June 23, at Calcutta, William Nosky Breen, aged 58 years, 11 months and 11 days.
CODRINGTON—June 22, at Dera Ismail Khan, of heat apoplexy, Captain E M Codrington, 3rd Sikh Infantry.
ORCHARD—June 21, at Sherfield, Simla, the dearly loved infant daughter of Maud and Douglas Orchard.
RAE—June 9, at Bassein, Lower Burma, Mary Josephine, the beloved wife of Herbert Wallace Rae, Burma Police.
STERNDALE—June 22, at Woodlands Hotel, Darjeeling, Montague Henry Craufurd Sterndale, only son of the late Colonel R Craufurd Sterndale, in his 22nd year.
THOMAS DE LA COURNEUVE—June 22, at Raniganj, Frederic Ernest Thomas de la Courneuve, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1896.

A FORMIDABLE list of amendments awaits the resumption of the debate in the University Senate, this afternoon, on Mr. Justice Ranade's motion for excusing unsuccessful candidates from re-examination on a subsequent appearance in any subject in which they obtain 45 per cent, of the aggregate marks. Most of the amendments were sent in when the proposal was under discussion last year, and these included some important amendments tabled by Dr. Bahadhurji, who is now in England. Notice has been given of a number of entirely new amendments, so that altogether the list is a very long one. It may be explained that the minimum percentages necessary for passing have hitherto been laid down by the Syndicate. In theory they are laid down for the guidance of examiners only, in order to check the vagaries or differences in standard of the examiners, so far as giving and following of instructions can do so. The examiners are instructed as to what candidates they should declare to have passed and as to which of them they should place in the First or Second Class, or no class at all. Actually, however, these instructions are known to all and sundry. Professors, who are examiners, cannot withhold them from their pupils, and the syndics and examiners have friends among the candidates. It seems quite reasonable to excuse a man a certain amount of deficiency in a subject if he should have done very well in the other subjects. But this principle should be very cautiously applied in the case of professional examinations in the subjects, a knowledge of which is directly necessary in the work of the profession to which they lead. As we have before pointed out, this is especially the case with regard to Medicine, as in the pursuit of the medical profession it will not always be possible to consult books or other authorities beforehand with reference to disease or accident requiring urgent treatment. But in the case of the Arts examination there is no such objection, and the thing is actually done at present in these examinations, under the standing instructions of the Syndicate, if a candidate should have obtained at least second class or 45 per cent. marks on the total of all the subjects. But if Mr. Justice Ranade's proposition is passed as it stands, men who might do very badly in one, or more, or even all the other subjects, would have to be exempted from an examination in the subject in which they might get 45 per cent. There seems to be an impression amongst those who are concerned with the Arts examinations, and who do not like Mr. Ranade's proposition, that there would be very few in Arts whom the passing of the proposition would affect. It is apparently thought that very few of those who are weak enough to fail in one subject would be strong enough in any other subject to get so many as 45 per cent. marks. But we believe we are correct in saying that at the largest examinations, *i.e.*, the Intermediate and the Previous, there would be about sixty such cases each time on the average, and not less than a dozen at the B.A.

For these reasons, if there is to be any positive outcome of to-day's meeting, the best would be the passing of the new amendment proposed by Mr. Naigaumwalla. It does not allow of candidates passing in "comparments." He exempts the M.A., M.D., and Honours-in-Law examinations from the operation of his proposed rule, probably because they are Honours examinations, and the U. S. F. and Matriculation probably on account of the financial difficulty. Dr. Bahadhurji, had he been in Bombay, would also have proposed not to inflict the benefit of the rule on those who would not value their passing an examination in that fashion, and Mr. Tripathi in his amendment D section 2 has the same object in view. If Mr. Ranade's proposition is to be passed in any form, the acceptance of Mr. Tripathi's amendment (D 1) would be the best course, and the one least likely to cause future confusion. Under it the general rule being accepted, the details would be left to the Syndicate, who are of course best qualified to fill them in. They can consider, and re-consider, and modify whenever necessary in the light of experience without the loss of much time and energy and without setting the whole University in commotion. In the Senate, what with adjournments of the meetings, with the adjournments of the debates, and with passing to the next business on the statement, no end of time and energy is dissipated with very scant results. Professor Muller by his new amendment J would except the U.S.F., Matriculation, B.A., and M.A. examinations from the operation of Mr. Ranade's rule. He seems to have confined his attention to the Arts examinations only. The M.A. he excepts probably because it is an Honours examination, the B.A. because it is a Degree examination, and the U. S. F. and Matriculation on account of the financial difficulty, to which we referred the other day. The U. S. F. and B.A. may have been excepted for the additional reason that they are the examinations for entrance into certain lines of Government service, and Government would find it impossible to decide on the comparative merits of men passing an examination in "compartments" and passing it all at once. So also Matriculation is an examination for entrance into colleges. A candidate might pass in English the first year, and his knowledge of it might deteriorate by the time he passed the whole Matriculation examination. But this indulgence will be repeated only once. Mr. Sayani's amendment (E) "this indulgence will be repeated only once" is well worthy of careful consideration. It allows of two "compartments" only. But what does he mean by "repeated?" Does he mean "granted?" Probably the repetition of the candidate's coming up for an examination the second time was in his mind. The amendments A and G standing in the name of Dr. Bahadhurji, and K to be moved by Professor Sanjana are all of the same nature. They only propose to put Mr. Ranade's proposition in such general terms that it would affect all the examinations in the same way as in its present form it would affect the Arts examinations. The minimum necessary to pass in each subject of the Arts examinations is at present 30 per cent.

The Rev. Mr. Scott's amendment (F) proposes to apply the rule to the Arts examinations only. It lowers the percentage mentioned in the proposition, and is therefore worse than the proposition itself so far as the latter affects the Arts examinations. The Hon. Mr. Tilak's amendment (C) proposes to require a certain amount of proficiency in the other subjects. But barring that it is open to all the objections which have been urged against the proposition. Mr. Setalvad's amendment (B) proposes to except the U.S.F., Matriculation, and Arts examinations. Except for the partial obliteration of an objection in the case of the L. M. and S. examination, and this too is open to the same objections as the proposition. But as Mr. Setalvad has now proposed a fresh and detailed amendment, he will probably withdraw this, of which he gave notice last Septembr. In the fresh amendment (I) he proposed to modify the proposition, by taking into consideration the different minimum percentages required at present for passing the different examinations. As regards Medicine he has acted upon our suggestion, and by his amendment brought the Medical Faculty's recommendation within the scope of the rules of debate. The recommendation seems to have been made after careful deliberation, and the percentages fixed seem not to be too low except, perhaps, in the case of the L. M. and S. examination, taking into consideration the present minimum percentages and the importance of at least three of the subjects of examination, if not all the four. The amendments are sufficiently complex and varied, and it now remains to be seen whether in the multitude of councillors the Senate will find wisdom. In regard to the Syndicate's refusal to frame resolutions embodying the recommendations of the Examination Reform Committee, the Hon. Mr. Mehta has given notice of a motion for the appointment of a Committee of Fellows to be named at the meeting, to prepare and place before the Senate in due form such resolutious as may be necessary to carry out substantially the recommendations of the Examination Reform Committee. We do not see how this can be taken up at to-day's meeting. It is not an amendment under bye-law 51 of any proposal of which due notice has been given. It is an original proposition, and of such a proposition sixteen days' notice must be given to the Senate under bye-law 41. The better course would have been to have given notice of intention to move the proposal at a meeting to be held not earlier than about three weeks from the date of his notice, thus allowing time for the printing and circulation of the notice in due time.

IN his memorandum on the cultivation of rhea in India, Mr. Ribbentrop, the Inspector-General of Forests, has made suggestions as to how the Government of India might assist in a development of the cultivation of the plant. The possibilities underlying the Gomes process of working rhea into a textile fabric was fully explained in these columns some months ago. The secret of the process is now the property of two companies—the London Syndicate, to whom it was originally sold by the inventor, and the India Rhea Fibre Patent Company, Limited, whose registered offices are in Bombay. Although the prospects of a large trade in rhea are remarkably good—the London Syndicate requiring ten thousand tons merely as a start—Mr. Ribbentrop is of opinion that the cultivation of the plant is not likely to be developed in India, unless some impetus is given to it by the administrative authorities. This opinion is in accordance with past experience of the immovable conservatism of the cultivating classes in the country, who are reluctant to depart in the slightest degree from the methods of their fathers. It is, therefore, necessary in Mr. Ribbentrop's view that special inducements should be held out to the ryots to cultivate what is regarded as a certain paying crop. He, therefore, suggests that the Government should make practical experiments and investigations in localities known to be favourable for rhea planting with a view to discovering the amount of dry ribbons an acre of suitable land can yield; the least expensive mode of stripping and the most practical way of drying the bark and baling it, and so forth. It is also suggested that the end in view—the establishment of a new and important industry—would justify the offer of special facilities in the way of granting lands on easy terms or by favourable assessment and by establishing centres for the free distribution to cultivators of rooted plants, cuttings and seed of the most suitable variety. But even if Government does all that Mr. Ribbentrop suggests, it will take a long time for the tillers of the soil to be so convinced of the desirability of growing this crop, as to produce it in the quantities required for the purposes of the Bombay Company, to say nothing of the London Syndicate.

Why should not these companies take the production of the raw material into their own hands? Other industries—notably the production of tea—have developed and been made to pay without the help of Government, and the Companies ought not to rely upon its aid in the present instance for obtaining their raw material without putting forward some effort of their own. Whatever is done should be done promptly, as India already has rivals in the field. Sir Henry Blake has introduced the cultivation of the rhea plant into Jamaica, where the difficulty of separating the fibre economically has been overcome with some degree of success. A correspondent writing from Kingston to the *Textile Mercury*, three or four weeks ago stated that without the aid of machinery, and simply by a process of hand labour, after the dried plant had been treated by a chemical solution, 732 lbs. of fibre were produced. The labour used was that of the boys of the Government Industrial School, who in a working day of eight hours each separated on the average 27 lbs. of wet fibre or 4½ lb. of dry ribbon, and, of course, with practice the amount would be materially increased. The cost of boy labour in Jamaica is 6d. to 9d. per diem; female, 9d. to 1s.; and men's, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. The Ramie ribbon so decorticated was sent to Messrs. Dunlop, merchants, London, who stated that all the experts declared unanimously that the samples were the best ever sent to London. Messrs. Dunlop further reported that in the state in which the ribbon was sent over they could find buyers of from 60 to 100 tons per month. They had sold part of the sample at £36 per ton, and could have realised ten tons at once. They were convinced that if the growers in Jamaica were in a position to produce large quantities, ample sales at remunerative prices would be made, and they strongly advised the cultivation of the product in Jamaica. Already, many of the planters have taken up the rhea culture, and the correspondent who supplies these particulars is of opinion that should the project prove successful, a revolution in the fibre market may be anticipated. This being so, no effort should be spared, and no time should be lost in the effort to secure for India the principal share of what is likely to prove a very lucrative trade.

SOME further moves have been made on the chess board of South African politics. As was inevitable under the circumstances, the resignation by Mr. Cecil Rhodes of the chairmanship of the Chartered Company has been accepted by his colleagues on the board, and Mr. Beit and Mr. Harris share in his downfall. Taking courage from the eulogies of the Colonial Secretary in regard to M

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

THE TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The trial of Dr. Jameson is fixed to commence on the 20th July.

THE MASHONALAND REBELLION.

Earl Grey has declined the offer of help from the Cape Government in suppressing the Mashonaland rebellion, as he considers the present force at his disposal adequate, and, moreover, more men would only increase the transport difficulty.

THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO THE JAMESON RAID.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Chamberlain said he was desirous that the enquiry into the Jameson raid should be entirely divested of Party character, and he therefore proposed to take the general sense of the House regarding the form of enquiry and terms of reference.

THE IMPERIAL FORCES AT THE CAPE.

With respect to the forces at the Cape, he said, he had instructed General Goodenough to consult with Sir Frederick Carrington regarding an increase in the Imperial troops in the disturbed districts.

MR. CECIL RHODES' RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

At a meeting of the Chartered South Africa Company, to-day, a resolution of the Board was adopted, accepting the resignations of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Rudd, and Mr. Harris.

The Board warmly eulogizes Mr. Rhodes, and deeply regrets that the events of December last, of which the Company were ignorant, necessitate the acceptance of the resignations.

Mr. Rhodes will continue in Rhodesia, and aid the company in the administration of the country.

RISING OF NATIVES IN THE BEIRA DISTRICT.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

It is reported that the Natives employed in making the Beira Railway, have risen.

THE MASHONA DEATH ROLL.

So far as is yet known, twenty whites have been murdered by the Mashonas and fifty-nine have been killed, wounded, or are missing.

THE MASHONA RISING.

The cartridges supposed to have been seized by the Mashonas at Marindella are safe.

BULUWAYO MEN TO THE RESCUE.

Sixty men have left Buluwayo for Salisbury.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM CAPETOWN.

The mail steamer Arab has left Capetown with Mounted Infantry and Artillery for Salisbury, *via* Beira.

THE JAMESON RAID ENQUIRY.

The *Times* believes that the enquiry into the Jameson raid will be entrusted to a Commission of Peers and Commoners to be nominated by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gully, the Speaker.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent states that Russia is about to propose a settlement of the Egyptian question by the neutralization of Egypt under the guardianship of the concerted European Powers.

ATTEMPT ON THE SHAH'S LIFE.

A Tiflis paper reports that an attempt has been made to murder the Shah at Teheran, but it was frustrated, and the assailant arrested.

CRICKET REPORTS.

Lancashire has beaten Surrey by three wickets.

Australia has beaten Notts by six wickets.

Middlesex has beaten Surrey by twohun dred and five runs.

ARRIVAL OF COMMISSIONER JOHNSTON IN LONDON.

Mr. H. Johnston, C.B., the Commissioner of British Central Africa, has arrived in London, all well.

RELEASE OF MR. HARRISON.

Mr. Harrison has been released by the Venezuelan Government.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, with the Homeward mail, of the 19th instant, arrived here, at 2-30 p.m., to-day.

JUNE. 28.

The s. s. Coledonia, with the mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

THE YEOT RAILWAY ACCIDENT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

The case against Edwin Steers, guard, commenced yesterday, before Colonel Newnham Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, on the charge of negligently contributing to the railway accident between Yeot and Uruli, under section 101 (clause c) Railway Act. Mr. Cowper, District Traffic Inspetor, is the prosecutor.

Being examined, he said the accident happened just inside two miles short of the Yeot station. The road is straight for about four miles. The train can't enter the station yard unless the distant signal is given. The mail-train could be heard from a quarter-mile, and the goods-train from a couple of miles. The first duty of the guard is to ascertain any cause. There was no other man excepting accused left with the portion that remained behind. The charge on accused was for not protecting the rear portion of the train from Uruli direction. Accused said he tried to stop the driver. Accused's train was working on the absolute block system. His object was to avoid the two trains on the same line. Accused did not take the necessary precautions to protect his train, as instructions mentioned in Rule 179 of Railways.

Cooverjee Cowasjee, driver of the mail train, said the train does not stop at Uruli. The station-master at Uruli gave "line clear," and the mail train ran into the rear portion of the goods train. He could see no lights. He would have stopped the train within 200 yards, but no danger signal was exibited, and no destonators placed on the line. He saw accused after the collision, and asked him why he did not protect his train, and he said he had gone to the front, and had no time to protect. All three went to Yeot, leaving behind the fireman and another in charge of the mail. He did not see the front portion of the goods train till he saw it at the station yard of Yeot.

Mathew Clarke, guard, mail train, said the side lamp of the brake of the goods train was burning very dimly.

George Woodward, head-guard of the mail, said, he and his driver and accused walked to Yeot. He saw one light and the mail ran into a portion of the down goods train at mileage 142.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 27.

Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Akalkote was safely delivered of a daughter, to-day. Mother and child both are doing well.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

THE ITALIAN GREEN-BOOK AND THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

I HAVE heard the Marquis di Rudini described by someone who ought to know as a stupid man, and the action of the Italian Government in regard to the now famous Green-book, which has proved a veritable God-send to the Opposition, seems to show either a lack of wisdom or want of consideration on the part of the Italian Prime Minister. The amazing indiscretion of which our friends in Rome have been guilty, and which provided Mr. Labouchere with material for his attack on her Majesty's Government a week ago, is not likely to create a serious breach in the relations existing between the Italians and ourselves, but the incident is not a pleasant one nevertheles. The excuse cannot be put forward that the act which has caused no little embarrassment to Lord Salisbury was due to thoughtlessness. Mr. Balfour in his speech on Mr. Labouchere's motion observed: "The right hon. gentleman (Sir W. Harcourt) appears to hold that the example of the Italian Government in publishing these papers is one which ought to be followed by this and other Governments. But what the Italian Government has done is, I trust and believe, an exceptional, I had almost said an accidental, circumstance. It is a circumstance which may, no doubt, find excuse in the conditions of recent Italian administration; but it is absolutely certain that no confidential communications could be conducted between the Powers of Europe if greater discretion were not maintained by those Powers than has been maintained by the Italian Government in this case, and than would be shown by us if we were to follow this example." The circumstance was not accidental. It was not to be expected after what occurred in the House of Commons on the 5th instant that the Italian Government would escape criticism at the hands of their Parliamentary opponents. Accordingly no one was surprised that on the very next day they were called to account. The question was in fact raised in both chambers. In the Chamber of Deputies the onslaught was led by Signor Fortis, who urged that the documents contained in the Green-book ought to have been communicated to the British Government before publication. The Foreign Minister, the Duke of Sermoneta, who is said to be less to blame than others, could only justify what had been done by referring to the necessity of removing suspicion and of enlightening Parliament concerning the deliberations which were about to take place. He said in effect that the Italian Government would not offend again; but both he and the Marquis di Rudini made it quite clear that the present departure from the established rule was in no sense "accidental." The latter without any beating about the bush declared that his Government had acted with deliberation, and the publication of the documents had been dictated by prudence. The Duke of Sermoneta said: "We thoroughly understood the gravity of the decision we were taking, but the circumstances did not allow of any hesitation on our part." In other respects his language was not only quite correct, but extremely friendly to England, and nothing happened to justify the exultation of certain critics of ours on the other side of the Channel. The *Temps*, for example, describes the "revelations" as *felix culpa*, and adds: "Anything tending to disturb the rather constrained and enforced intimacy of Italy and England, at the moment when their mysterious co-operation in the Massowah-Kassala-Berber-Soudan region is the main object of the attention, not to say apprehension, of European diplomacy, tends to reassure the friends of peace by setting aside the eventuality of common action of indefinite extent in those distant countries." The *Debats* more sedately regards the affair as of importance only so far as it throws light on the international situation.

The speeches of Mr. Labouchere and of some of the earlier speakers in the debate above referred to reached you by the last mail. Mr. Labouchere, it will have been noticed, confined himself mainly to commenting on his interesting excerpts from the Green-book, but the discussion afterwards covered wider ground. Sir Charles Dilke explained why he blamed the Government for withholding "reasoned despatches" of Lord Cromer—the hon. baronet, as becomes an ex-Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, differentiated between those and despatches relating to delicate questions in which other Governments are concerned—and argued that the question of the employment of Indian troops could not be adequately discussed without more information with respect to the financial aspect. Incidentally he expressed his belief that the real object of bringing troops from India was not that the Egyptian soldiers might be released for service elsewhere, but to occupy Kassala on the retirement of the Italians. Speaking as one who in past times had had something to do with communicating to the House the opinions of Lord Cromer, Sir Charles Dilke affirmed that he had never known a case where the House of Commons had allowed such a refusal of information to pass as it had done on the present occasion. The information to be given with regard to what has appeared in Italy and the objects of the expedition is not, he holds, more important, but in the long run even less important, than the information refused as to the position of Egyptian finance. The Opposition somewhat unexpectedly have received a recruit in that "pushful" young politician, Mr. Arnold-Forster, who by the way denounces as a dangerous measure Lord Lansdowne's Bill to facilitate the employment of Army Reserve men. Mr. Arnold Forster followed Sir Charles Dilke, and professed his alarm at hearing that the whole of the reasons for the Soudan expedition had been given. He was loudly cheered by the Opposition when he asserted that if they took the country through they would find that nine out of every ten persons had not the least idea for what purpose this expedition was being undertaken at all. Equally candid criticism came from two other supporters of the Government, namely, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Gibson Bowles. Mr. Courtney was chiefly concerned about the withholding of Lord Cromer's reports, but incidentally he made a remark about the Indian Contingent. "They were not," he observed, "going to throw—he hoped and was glad to believe—any of the burden upon India." In this belief he is at any rate in agreement with the public mind.

It is a long time since a cartoon appeared in *Punch* that has been talked about so much or that has given such widespread satisfaction as the one appearing this week, and of which you have heard through Reuter's agency. In this matter it is only right to acknowledge the splendid services the *Times* is doing to India. The special article in the leading journal is again wholly taken up with the aspect of the question that so strongly appeals to you in India, the views expressed by the *Bombay Gazette* once more forming the principal basis of the distinguished writer's appeal for justice to India. In a leading article the *Times* says:—"It must not be forgotten that India makes no contribution to the cost of the British Navy, which, nevertheless, constitutes the main defence of our Eastern possessions against foreign aggression. It cannot be contended, therefore, that the policy of this country tends, on the whole, to deal hardly with India in regard to such questions. Nevertheless, we adhere to our opinion that, whatever may be the technical rights as between the Imperial and the Indian Exchequers, it would be most inexpedient to create a precedent for throwing upon the tax-payers of India the whole or the greater part of the cost of protecting external interests in which England and other portions of the Empire are at least as directly implicated." It is not absolutely clear what the *Times* means when it says that "India makes no contribution to the cost of the British Navy," on which she mainly relies for her defence against foreign aggression. If the editor of the *Times* looks at the annual statement of the Home Accounts he will see that India does make a contribution to the British Navy. The amount for the year 1894 was as follows:—Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's ships employed in the Indian Seas, &c., £50,145 14s. 7d.; subsidy to the Admiralty for manning and maintaining Indian Government Defence Vessels, £61,008; allowance of Marine Officers whilst under instruction, £726-19-2; pay and passage of Marine Officers of leadsman apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service, etc., £1,739-7s-3d;—total £113,620 1s. 0d. This may, as I think a prominent member of the Council of India maintains, be an inadequate amount, but to say that India contributes nothing is a singular slip for so careful a journal as the *Times* to make. It has been stated here, and the statement is, I believe, correct, that two members of Lord George Hamilton's advisers formally dissented from the proposal to charge India with the ordinary expenses of the force despatched to Suakin—Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart and Sir James Peile. The Bombay friends of Sir James Peile will doubtless be glad to learn that he is in such good company, for of course in anything that relates to the Indian Army Sir D. Stewart as ex-Commander-in-Chief in India is at Whitehall *facile princeps*. I know one of the Secretary of State's advisers who supports the arrangement to make India pay mainly upon the ground that it is a compliment to her Native Army to be utilized for service out of India, and that the morale of the troops is thereby improved. But General Egerton's force will not feel overflattered if it is not allowed to have a share of the fighting, such as that which has just fallen to the lot of their more fortunate brethren under the command of the Sirdar. The Battle of Ferkeh and the subsequent capture of Luarda will, it is anticipated, have an enduring effect on the Soudanese, and the manner in which the Egyptian troops behaved under fire is most gratifying as showing what has been accomplished by our stay in Egypt. Some people think that the action of the Mixed Tribunal in regard to the advance from the Caisse de la Dette and the necessity it seems to impose of some financial assistance being afforded to Egypt by the British Government may militate against India's claim, but that is not the general opinion. The majority of persons think the Government will feel compelled to reverse its original decision.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Simultaneously with the arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson, who, however, has been too unwell to pay any attention to the business which has brought him here, or at any rate to visit the Colonial Office, we receive rather copious reports of a recent deliverance by Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Speaking at a dinner of the Sanitary Board at Bulawayo, he pointed out that on the completion of the railway Rhodesia must become thickly peopled by white settlers. If he were allowed to remain at work with them he looked in the future for the charter to lapse and for the people to become self-governing. This could be consummated without hurt to the shareholders. According to another account he said he was determined to stay in Rhodesia and devote himself by his personal exertions to the development of the country. Mr. Rhodes ridiculed the idea of amalgamation with the Transvaal or annexation to the Cape of possessions not bounded by the Zambesi. Five years hence probably the most valuable portion of the country would be recognized as lying to the north of that river. It was impossible for the charter to remain for ever with a white community, but when the settlement of the country was first mooted the Crown and the Cape alike rejected the task, and his solution of a charter was adopted. He thought the people here would never be governed from Cape Town, and advised them always to be looking to their future as an independent State, and to keep in their hearts the idea of free trade and of speedy communication with the Cape. The Cape laws, with certain amendments, were the best for this country, and he also advised in the near future a system of joint defence which, summed up, would mean federation. He was glad of the opportunity to say so. Because of the unfortunate circumstances which had occurred, he did not change one statement or one idea made or expressed by him in the Cape House of Assembly. His policy had always been self-government in the north, and, if he had a say in the country, his policy would never change. He would be a very small human being if he altered the ideas of a lifetime. He hoped the people would support him in that policy, and that they would be prepared to receive the ideas conceived by him as to the mode of self-government and the means of making Rhodesia one of the States of South Africa. This speech has given great offence not only to some opponents of his at home, but to certain of our rivals abroad, one French journal, not of the gutter type, referring to Mr. Rhodes's "serene impudence," and styling his claim for Rhodesian autonomy a "last incarnation," which shows that he sticks at nothing. The resumption of the magisterial proceedings at Bow street against Dr. "Jim" and his staff has coincided with the final decision of the Pretoria Executive with reference to the four Reform leaders. The fine of £25,000 each strikes many people as excessive, but money is plentiful in the Rand, and although there is no such extravagant jubilation as accompanied the release of the minor prisoners, the feeling of the country is one of relief and satisfaction. President Kruger will have no reason to complain of the manner in which his action has been received, even the *Times* giving him the fullest credit, though it is true that the leading journal accompanies the expression of its gratitude with a demand for further favours. The Transvaal is reminded that it has to gain the loyal support of the Uitlanders by according them the kind of treatment "which the most extreme Dutchmen receive in every British colony." It has to give them an equitable system of customs duties; to free them from the oppressive monopolies which shake their industry; and to make reasonable arrangements for providing them with native labour. The *Times* thinks it would not be judicious to press for a measure of self-government at present. Perhaps not after what Mr. Phillips wrote in one of the incriminating letters that fell into the hands of the Boer authorities.

THE SITUATION AT HOME.

A short time ago it was a complaint against the Liberals that they scarcely dared to call their souls their own, and that they were too cowed by the mighty hosts on the Conservative side to venture on any critisism of Ministerial policy. If that charge was ever well-founded it cannot be said that the Opposition are mealy-mouthed just now. They are in fact being accused of exceeding fair limits in their comments on the Government and their doings. Who would have thought that the *Times*, which laboured so hard to get Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman made Speaker of the House of Commons, would a few months later be under the painful necessity of describing a speech by the ex-Secretary of State for War as discreditable, a term rately applied in this connection? The particular speech referred to was delivered on Saturday, at Cambridge, at what is somewhat oddly called "a joint dinner" of the Eighty and University Liberal clubs. Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, fresh from the debate of the previous night, when Mr. Curzon aided by Mr. Balfour fought against the demand for Egyptian papers, dealt with the Egyptian question as revealing the true drift of the policy of the present Government, which was that the control of the Government of the Empire should rest with the upper classes and that the House of Commons, which stood for the people and for the tax-payer, should be patronized, ignored, and snubbed. He also observed that a majority of even 150 did not mean that the minority were to be lorded over by half-a-dozen men who acted as if they were the autocrats of the Empire. But what has given the most offence is his saying that Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the necessity for finding new markets was an "invitation" that prompted the raid upon the Transvaal. If Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman had confined himself to saying that the same speech had caused England considerable difficulty by exciting the suspicions of our rivals in various quarters of the world, he would have been on safer ground.

At Reading, on Wednesday, Mr. Asquith was more effective in his comments on the remarkably unsatisfactory state of business in the House of Commons, the fault of which is attributed to Mr. Balfour, who, the *Times* sarcastically said a few days ago, is unduly optimistic. Some allowance must be made for party feeling, but Mr. Asquith did not exaggerate much when he said they had on the table a huge, struggling, jostling, competitive crowd of crude and ill-digested measures introduced with a reckless disregard to their intrinsic merits and to their relative importance. The *Times* this morning admits that the decision of the Government to summon a meeting of the Unionist party in the House of Commons on Monday next at the Foreign Office has not been arrived at by any means too soon, and adds: "There has been growing uneasiness, not to say discontent, among the rank and file." Matters in Parliament have not been improved by the wrangling outside. I do not refer to the attitude of the Irish landlords with reference to the Land Bill, but to the quarrelling amongst the Church party on the precise financial support that should be given to Voluntary Schools under the Education Act. One influential section is fighting hard to have Sir John Gorst's Bill amended so as to enablo the rates to be drawn upon for the support of the Church Schools. This party has the assistance of at least one Bishop and the Prime Minister's son. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other sensible men are for being satisfied for the present with what the Ministerial measure proposes to give them. Rate-aid, says the sagacious Primate, is rate-management, and it is surprising that so clever a man as the Bishop of Chester does not see this. It is admitted on all sides that nothing short of a miracle will permit the Education Bill in its entirety to pass this Session, and the Government are censured by some of their best friends—not merely by the Howorths, the Lowthers, and the Bowles's—for not taking the House of Commons and the country into their confidence. Their reticence on this subject has helped to swell the chorus of discontent which is giving them so many bad quarters-of-an-hour.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Chamberlain has taken a very active part in connection with the above Congress. As Honorary President, he opened the Congress by delivering an interesting, though much debated, speech in favour of the establishment of a British Zollverein; he presided at the annual dinner; and to-morrow night he holds a grand reception. The result of the discussion on the subject of commercial federation was the adoption of a compromise for which the President (Sir A. Rollit, M.P.) was responsible. This compromise declared that the establishment of closer commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and Dependencies deserves and demands prompt consideration, and that the Congress therefore represents to the Government that if the suggestion be made by the Colonies, or some of them, it would be expedient to promote such consideration by summoning an Imperial Conference, fully representative of the interests involved, or by such other means as Her Majesty may be advised to adopt. It is curious to notice how conspicuous has been the absence of gentlemen connected with the trade of India from the discussions of the Congress. Why is that? I am afraid it must be partly due to the inexperience of the Congress officials. At the luncheon given by the directors of the P. and O. Company with their usual lavishness on board the Caledonia, Sir Thomas Sutherland in a very able speech proposed the toast of "Prosperity to the British Empire." One would have supposed that someone associated with our Indian Empire would have responded. No. Two Colonials replied to the toast, one of them in a speech so long as to almost send everybody present to sleep. This blunder was in no way due to the directors of the company, who had to accept the names given to them by the officials, and I am sure that if the former had had the arrangement of the toast list, such a *betise* would not have been committed.

THE MEDICAL QUESTION.

I understand that Dr. Bahadhurji will appear before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure next month to give evidence respecting the proposal to make the Civil Medical Service in India distinct from the Military Medical Department. In the meantime with a view of instructing the British public, or such of them as can be got to interest themselves in a subject not violently appealing to laymen in this country, he is to read a paper before the East India Association; and he hopes to have an opportunity of still further ventilating his views before the members of the British Medical Association when it holds its annual meeting later on.

TOM HUGHES.

Old Rugbeians in Bombay and other parts of India will be glad to learn that the movement to establish a memorial of the lamented Tom Hughes has taken a definite shape. There was quite a large and distinguished gathering in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, on Wednesday, to consider the subject. In a letter from Mrs. Hughes the desire was expressed that whatever form of memorial was chosen it should be of a simple and inexpensive character, as she knew that would have been the wish of her late husband. Three principal resolutions were adopted. The first was to the effect that a permanent and personal memorial should be established at Rugby; the second, which was proposed by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., declared that the subscription list should be open to the friends and admirers of Tom Hughes "all the world over;" and the third dealt with the form of the memorial. It was agreed that the money received should be applied to obtaining a life-size statue, and that the surplus, if any, should be devoted to assisting the Home mission work identified with Rugby. Lord Davey wished to confine the subscriptions to Rugbeians, but he did not meet with any support. Although Hughes's chief claim to immortality is his famous description of Rugby life, his fame as a philanthropist will live almost as long as "Tom Brown's School days," and, as Mr. Justice Cave observed, it would be somewhat churlish to refuse subscriptions from outsiders. It seems a pity, however, that there is not to be some tangible memorial in a place more accessible to the general public than the great school in Warwickshire. Could not a vacant space be found for a tablet in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's.

DIPLOMACY AND DEMOCRACY.

We have heard, and are hearing a great deal, about the New Diplomacy. Lord Reay, who is certainly not without honour in foreign countries, delivered an excellent address the other day in Paris, before the Societe d'Histoire Diplomatique, on the "Influence of Democracy on Diplomacy." He observed that, while democracy exacted publicity, diplomacy needed secrecy untrammelled by outside interference for the successful pursuit of its objects. Political speeches, which might be very effective from a party standpoint, had often disastrous results for delicate diplomatic negotiations. In international questions the interests were often stupendous. An ill-considered word might involve consequences quite beyond the comprehension of those accustomed to the rougher methods of domestic politics. It was not, he maintained, in the turmoil of Parliamentary debate that the diplomatist could learn his business, nor did the faculty of eloquence, the ruling one in the government of democracies, fit a man for the profession. Reticence, not eloquence, was essential to the success of the diplomatist, and its value was not always appreciated by contemporary democracy. The time, however, would no doubt come when, with the spread of political education, it would be seen that a nation was often best served by those who spoke little. It was true that some men could speak much and tell little, but this method was pernicious, for it misled the public into thinking that diplomatic questions were easy to settle. Of the Press as a factor with which the diplomatist has to reckon Lord Reay was complimentary to the Fourth Estate. Mr. Balfour's friends are fond of telling us that the present Leader of the House of Commons makes a point of not reading the papers. An enemy might say that this peculiarity on the right hon. gentleman's part perhaps accounts for the confusion of business in the House of Commons—a confusion patent to all.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

General S. F. MacMullen, Bengal Cavalry; Major-General J. S. Trevor, C.S.I., R. (Bombay) R. Rt. Brigadier-Surgeon P. W. Cockell, Bombay Rt.; Colonel Colin Campbell, C.B.; M. Jules Simon; Hon. D. A. Macdonald; Prince d'Arenburg; and General Quesada.

UP to June 6, 3,723 Indian troops had arrived at Suakin, with 821 horses and 168 mules. They brought provisions for three months. The Press censor does not allow any information relating to the future movements of the troops to be communicated to the Press. Col. Dening, Indian Staff Corps, has taken over the civil government of Tokar. The extra cost of sending Indian troops to the Soudan is, the *Times* believes, estimated by the Indian Government at 24 lakhs of rupees, or about £140,000.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—II.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

ENGLISH Universities, more especially Oxford and Cambridge, have been noted for their staunch devotion to conservative ideas, and that is no matter for surprise, as both these seats of learning derive their principal glory from their old institutions and customs. At Oxford, when the late Professor Jowett gave utterance to his liberal views, the "dons" in a body opposed him most vehemently. It is impossible to attempt in this brief paper to give an account of what was the outcome of this independent conduct on the part of the late Benjamin Jowett. But it will suffice to remind your readers that he succeeded admirably in furthering the cause of the students. He grasped the situation, and with characteristic determination carried through his pet reforms. Of course, no actual analogy is sought for the present case, but one thing is certain: that the motion of Mr. Justice Ranade, which is to be brought forward to-day, is a remarkable step in the right direction, and savours of liberalism. Opposition no doubt there will be, but in the interests of the students, nay even in those of the University itself, the best course for the learned members of the Senate to adopt would be to carefully consider the pros and cons of the subject in an impartial manner.

The opponents of the scheme have strained every nerve to create objections to the projected alteration, but on reflection most of them seem to vanish. It is contended by some that under the new system the students will not avail themselves of the relief which is sought to be extended to them, or in other words, the promised diminution of the intellectual strain will by no means actually take place. The erroneousness of this argument will easily be shown if we consider the case of a student who has obtained more than 45 per cent. in a particular subject. The following year he will present himself for the same examination minus one subject. Is it not then natural under the circumstances to suppose that he will have more time at his disposal to bestow on the smaller number of subjects in which he will be required to pass? Fewer subjects could possibly not claim more time.

The second important objection that has been raised to the projected change is that the candidates being allowed to pass the examinations by instalments will render their degrees worthless. Admittedly the present age is an age of keen competition in every country and in every walk of life. A degree in itself does not guarantee success to anyone. There are numerous other elements which constitute success, such as availing oneself of opportunities, application, support, and influence. What will really be the value of a degree without these other requisites? The Senate will do well by implicitly believing in the principle of survival of the fittest. If the adoption of the change will remove the obstacles in the way of the ordinary student the *alma mater* will certainly not be guilty of any gross injustice. In London, there are thousands of doctors and lawyers, but still only a limited number of them command a lucrative practice. So under the new system, as under the present, the success of any individual will be determined mainly by the laws of competition. Those that do not possess all the requisites of success should not be considered to have greater facilities for getting on in life now, than they would under the new system. The opponents of Mr. Justice Ranade's motion believe that by removing the barriers the number of the graduates will be alarmingly increased, but they entirely loose sight of the old saying, "that the more the merrier." If the number of the graduates becomes enormously larger those that achieve success in life will have stronger reasons for congratulating themselves on their luck. It should not be imagined that I am the advocate of cheap degrees; far from it. But at the same time it is impossible to refrain from observing that examinations are not the sole tests of one's ability.

The motion, though extremely beneficial and desirable in every respect, has one drawback deserving attention. In the case of subjects, such as mathematics, which are required for more than one examination, the possible danger will be that if a student passes in them and fails in other things there will be a strong temptation for him to part company with that particular branch of learning at least for one year. Consider the case of a students who passes in mathematics in the P. E. examination and is plucked in his other subjects; the next year naturally enough he will devote himself exclusively to getting up to subjects in which he had been unsuccessful and leave mathematics to their own fate. He manages, however, to pass in the remaining subjects. Then he will be required to take to mathematics anew for the Intermediate—rather an unpleasant prospect for the poor fellow. This difficulty could be obviated by the University (in such cases) insisting on the production of a certificate from the Principal of his college that the student attended a certain number of lectures in that subject. This objection is not so grave as to induce any one to waver in supporting the much-required change which will be effected in the examination by the projected scheme of Mr. Justice Ranade. That three out of the four faculties to which the matter was submitted for consideration and report should regard the principle with unqualified favour undoubtedly indicates the direction in which the wind blows. In an important controversy of this nature there are sure to be many respected Fellows of the University, or rather veterans of the learned body, against the change. But that fact in itself should not preclude the Senators from exercising their independent judgment. It is earnestly hoped that the academic decision will be quite in keeping with the needs of the times and public opinion.

M. A. A.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. Symons, with the overland mails of June 12, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 p. m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Baxter, Mr W — Prike, Mr and Mrs
Pawley, Mr F

FROM BRINDISI.

Banks, Surg-Col S O'B — Maitland, Surgn-Col and Mrs
Brock, Col — Murray, Mr E R
Deering, Col — Pritchard, Col G
Delevigne, Mr W R — Pugh, Mr L P
Harbord, Lt C R — Paulet, Lt
Hensley, Mr J R — Suart, Major W H
Howse, Mr F W — Shepherd, Rev T C
Irwin, Col W T — Stuart, Major and Mrs Castle
Joullier, Mr — Thorold, Dr W G
Kandela, Mr — Trummell, Dr
Lugard, Genl E — Trevor, Mr M

FROM ADEN.

Bartlett, Bandmaster G — Lushington, Major
Bennett, Mr R, RN — Nade, Mrs, and 2 children
Blair, Mr — O'Dare, Brgde-Maj and Mrs
Clark, Mr W C — Orn, Lt-Col
Cunningham, Bandmaster A J — France, Lt A B
Drake, Capt F P, RHA — Smart, Mr R N
Fleming, Dr — Waddell, Mr
Foster, Capt P, R A — Wingfield, H C

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. A. TANDY, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bengal Command, Military Works Department.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—2nd Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant J. G. Griffith, 17th Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 1-5th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Martin to be Commandant; Captain E. Vansittart, 2-5th Gurkhas, to be 2nd-in-Command (but will continue to officiate as Commandant, 2-5th Gurkhas, for the present). 2-5th Gurkhas.—Captain A. H. G. Kemball, 1-5th Gurkhas, to be 2nd-in-Command, but will continue to officiate as 2nd-in-Command of the 1st Battalion for the present. 22nd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant J. B. Keogh, supernumarary, and Lieutenant E. F. Annand, 2nd Bombay Infantry, to be permanent Wing officers. 44th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant D. W. H. Humphreys, 23rd Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant E. M. Taylor, 2nd Madras Lancers, to be officiating Squadron Officer.

A TELEGRAM from Moscow states that the Russo-Chinese Bank has obtained a concession for the building of a railway from Mauchuria to Peking. It is reported from Paris that the Chinese Government has granted the Fives-Lille Company a concession for a railway from Langson on the Tonquin border to Lang-Chow, with an eventual extension into the interior of China.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: XI VS. XXII.

THE season of 1896 may be said to have fairly opened on Saturday, when the Maidan and the Cooperage were the scenes of several matches. The Bombay Gymkhana inaugurated the season by playing an eleven against twenty-two. This match was to have taken place last week, but the state of the weather and of the ground precluded any possibility of cricket. A start was made at 1-45 p.m., when the XXII. went in to bat. The only batsmen of the colts who made any show of resistance to the bowling were Haydon and Creagh. The former played good cricket, but his 43 not out was marked by a couple of chances. It was, however, the top score of the day. Creagh hit out merrily for his score of runs, but eventually succumbed to a catch by Gray. Clark, who has returned from England, and Cheetham shared the bowling honours, each being responsible for seven wickets, while Anderson captured three. The innings closed for 85. When the eleven started to bat, Carnegy and Lowndes were rapidly disposed of. On Chamier joining Cheetham, a stand was made, and runs came fairly rapidly. Cheetham played a careful and faultless innings of 42, and it was unlucky that he did not carry his bat, but Barnes got him with a trimmer the first ball he bowled. Cheetham seems in good form, and is undoubtedly a reliable bat. He made the top score for his side. Chamier played good cricket for his ten runs, but Brookes was easily caught in the deep field by Webster, soon after his arrival at the wicket. When Clark came in he lashed out at once and quickly hit up nineteen runs, when he was caught off a rising ball by McCausland at slip. Grey made half-a-dozen, and was caught by Henderson, at square leg. Milnes and Clowes played out time with 8 and 5 not out, respectively. The wicket was a bit sticky, but wore well, and was certainly an easy one. Want of practice must account for the small scores made. The eleven won four wickets. The following are the full scores and analysis:—

XXII.

G H Townsend, c Clark, b Anderson	0
H R Dunk, c and b Anderson	0
A D Creagh, c Grey, b Clark	20
E M McCausland, c Carnegy, b Clark	0
P M Thesiger, b Clark	1
R S Bernard, b Anderson	1
W P Haydon, not out	43
W C Nigel-Jones, b Clark	2
P Henderson, c Carnegy, b Cheetham	1
H S Symons, b Cheetham	0
G G Walers, b Milne	1
V C Booth, b Cheetham	0
H C Wallick, b Cheetham	5
H Hussey, b Clark	0
G H McCausland, b Clark	9
H S Read, b Cheetham	0
F O Ellison, b Clark	0
A P Gould, b Cheetham	1
O W Barnes, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Anderson	35	28	0	3
Clark	55	14½	4	7
Cheetham	65	19	3	7
Milne	30	13	1	1
Grey	10	5	0	0

XI.

Capt Carnegy, c Henderson, b Hussey	1
M Lowndes, c Dunk, b Hussey	2
H Cheethara, b Barnes	42
Capt Chamier, b Thesiger	10
J C Brooks, c Webster, b Haydon	1
F C Clark, c E McCausland, b Hussey	19
W J Grey, c Henderson, b McCausland	6
W Milne, not out	8
Capt Clowes, not out	5
Capt Anderson, } did not bat	
J K B Stephens, }	
Extras	8
Total	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Hussey	80	23	5	3
McCausland	75	29	2	1
Haydon	30	16	2	1
*Thesiger	10	4	1	1
Bernard	10	6	0	0
Henderson	10	5	0	0
Creagh	10	6	0	0
Barnes	5	5	0	1

*Bowled two no balls.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE VS. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

The Elphinstone College opened their cricket season with a success of 8 runs over the St. Xavier's team on Saturday. The game was begun at 2 p.m. in the Elphinstone College Gymkhana compound. The Elphinstonians got in to bat, but had a very sad beginning, one of their best batsman, Mr. Vakil, being clean bowled by Raja. The game took a lively aspect when S. H. Davar came in to bat. He tired the bowlers with his praiseworthy patience. His score of 21 runs was without a single chance. To his contribution chiefly the Elphinstone College Gymkhana owes its success. Messrs. Mody and Cowasjee for the winners, and Messrs. Parikh and Saklatwala for the losers, also made a pretty good stand at the wickets. Mr. Mulla for the Elphinstonians, and Mr. Dadyseth for the Xavierites, did excellent service with the leather. Prof. O. V. Muller kindly umpired for the Elphinstonians. The following are the scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA TEAM.

P H Vakil b Raja	0
N C Patel, b Batliwala	5
S L Davar, c Raja, b Batliwala	1
S H Davar, c Saklatwala, b Raja	21
S F Mulla, c Saklatwala, b Raja	6
J D Mody, c Raja, b Dadyseth	14
P S Photographer, c Wadia, b Dadyseth	2
Watchs, run out	7
Cowasjee, not out	13
Trilokker, b Raja	0

DEATH OF A CITY MAGISTRATE.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Darashah Doosbhoy, city magistrate of Surat, who a short time ago retired on pension, which occurred on Saturday last at Sleater Road in Bombay. He had come here for the benefit of his health, but derived no advantage from the change. Mr. Darashah was born in October 1838, and was therefore fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death. For about seven years, he had ably discharged the duties of the responsible offices of District and Huzur Deputy Collector and city magistrate in the Surat Zillah, and had deservedly earned the approbation of his superiors and the goodwill and esteem of the native community of Surat and its adjoining districts. Mr. Darashah entered the Service in March 1858 as clerk in the office of the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, Gujerat, being subsequently transferred as clerk, Alienation branch of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. In December 1863, he officiated as clerk in the Police Commissioner's office in that division. In the two following years, he officiated as head clerk in the Revenue Commissioner's office; and in January 1867, was appointed mamlatdar of Amod in Broach. He subsequently served as mamlatdar in Kaira, the Panch Mahals, and Sholapur, officiating occasionally as District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, and as Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, until June 1879, when he was appointed to the substantive post of Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Sholapur. For some two months in 1881, Mr. Darashah held charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police in Sholapur. In March 1882, he was transferred to Surat as District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, and subsequently to a similar office at Ahmednagar and Kaira. In July 1884, he was permanently transferred to Surat, where he continued to serve as Deputy District Collector and Magistrate and as City Magistrate until the period of his retirement on pension. In December 1887, Mr. Darashah officiated as District Registrar at sent herewith Surat in addition to his own duties. He was allowed extra pensionable service for one year for the performance of famine duty in the Bombay Presidency, in addition to his own duties, during the memorable years 1876 and 1877. His remains were conveyed to their last resting-place in Bombay, yesterday morning, and were followed to the Towers of Silence by a large gathering of his co-religionists.

A large portion of Mr. Darashah's salary was spent in charity, and no man ever appealed to him for assistance in vain. He always extended his liberal hospitality to the strangers and visitors to Surat. He took a great interest in the students' class at Surat; and in connection with the late Dr. Hormusji, organised a debating society, and often presided at dinners, held in the Travellers' bungalow, which had for their object the promotion of social intercourse amongst the students generally. He was one of the organisers of the Parsee Death Benefit fund at Surat, and took a lively interest in the promotion of the fund. Until recently, he was the president of the committee of the fund. In this capacity he did excellent service, and earned the gratitude of many widows and orphans by providing them with funds after the death of the head man of their family. For some years, Mr. Dossabhoy was appointed by Government as one of their representatives on the board of the Municipal Corporation at Surat, and discharged his civil duties to the satisfaction of the Government as well as the rate-payers. At the time of the disastrous fire of 1889, he rendered excellent services to the city. He worked with might and main directing men in extinguishing the fire, and subsequently in affording relief to the sufferers. At the time of the recent floods also he bore the brunt of directing the work of rescuing the people from drowning and affording relief to the sufferers. The deceased was a mason, and was twice elected master of the Lodge Hamilton at Surat. He did all he could to place the lodge on a prosperous and permanent footing. After his retirement the deceased went to Bhavnagar, where he stayed with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. Erachshah, Postal Superintendent of that place. He was suffering from a carbuncle, and under medical advise came to Bombay, and remained with his relative, Dr. Lali, of Parel, until Wednesday last, when he was removed to Grant Road. He was under the treatment of Dr. Hatch and two Parsee doctors. An operation was performed, but he did not recover, and passed away quietly on Saturday evening. The deceased, who was much beloved by all, leaves behind a large family, and a wide circle of friends. Three of his sons are in Government service, whilst the youngest son left college only recently.

OUTLAWRY IN KATHIAWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—On the 18th June we published a telegram announcing the skirmish between the outlaws in Kathiawar, and the Gaekwar police under Rao Bahadur Pragji Lakshmidhar. These outlaws were headed by Nathu Jahangir, the nephew of the notorious Kadarbaksh who had also gone out into outlawry in 1886. Nathu, therefore, it will seen, comes of a family whose bravery, daring, and influence among the criminal classes was well-known. Hence on some provocation received at the hands of the Junagadh State officials a gang was at once formed consisting of few Makranis under the ostensible leadership of one Fakir Mahomed, another nephew of Kadarbaksh, but the life and the soul of the gang was Nathu Jahangir. Having been a Sowar in the Junagadh Imperial Lancers he was a splendid horseman, a good shot, and very expert with the sword. Nathu Jahangir, therefore, was looked upon as a fit leader of the gang, and the successful attack against the Junagadh villages gained him a number of partizans, who though not openly yet secretly aided him in his enterprise, and by giving him shelter made it impossible for the police to arrest or kill him. The Junagadh officials saw the difficulties, and applied to the Baroda Durbar to place at their services Rao Bahadur Pragji Lakshmidhar, Superintendent of Police, Kadi Prant, in charge of the Umreli Prant, which borders on the Junagadh territories, as it was believed that the outlaws received shelter there when driven out of Junagadh State. The Rao Bahadur was immediately transferred to Umreli, and the outlaws then had a bad time of it. The Rao Bahadur chased them with his police from haunt to haunt without a moment's remission. The gang, finding themselves hardly pressed dispersed, but the Rao Bahadur did not in any way decrease his vigilance. He sought them everywhere, and at last learnt that Nathu Jahangir was harboured in the house of some Kathis in the village of Samadhiala, under Umreli. Without loss of time he surrounded the Kathis house and called upon Nathu to surrender. The Kathis, however, showed fight and so the house was carried by storm, Rao Bahadur leading, and Nathu Jahangir was killed and the Kathis arrested. Unfortunately two sepoys were wounded and thus the most dangerous outlaw was got rid of. There is no doubt that the remaining few will not now dare to show themselves or harrass the unfortunate villagers in the Junagadh State, and we hope that the example set by Rao Bahadur Pragji will be followed by other Native officers of the States in Kathiawar, who hitherto have been unable to cope with outlaws unless led by a European officer.

TICKET ACCOMMODATION IN THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very sorry to inform the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities about the inconvenience that is felt by the local passengers, for in the afternoon when the passengers for Surat, Ahmedabad, and other stations north, crowd together on Charni Road and Grant Road stations, at the ticket office, it is very difficult for local passengers to get tickets, and thereby they generally miss the trains. At the same time poor women have to suffer much owing to the crowd; so I think it will be better if the Railway authorities will kindly open a new ticket office somewhere near Bhuleshwar, like that of the G.I.P. Railway, near Pydhownie. Hoping they will redress the grievance as soon as possible.—Yours, &c.,

June 27. R.

THE other day it was announced that a fire had occurred in Nell Gwynne's house at Brentford, now occupied as a Conservative Club. A member of the committee writes to the *Daily Telegraph* that, as a result of this announcement, a letter has been received from a firm of insurance valuers addressed "Miss Gwynne, Brent House, Brentford"! These good people, evidently did not intend to "let poor Nelly starve" if a valuation of her household effects could have averted that catastrophe.

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proposition the Hon. Mr. Ranade is going to move in the University Senate on Monday has already been much discussed in the press; and my object in addressing you this letter is to show some obvious considerations which the opponents of the proposals ought to have taken into account, as also to point out the incompleteness of the proposition and its inconsistency with the other proposal of Mr. Ranade's that was disposed of by the Senate last year.

The first thing, then, that I have to say in support of the proposition is that it is certainly not going to introduce a "new" principle into the University. Its spirit is pervading in the examinations under each of the faculties. We know how various and far-reaching are the exemptions granted to students in the faculty of Arts when appearing at examinations in civil engineering or agriculture; those who have passed the Intermediate Arts or the First B.Sc. examination are excused the examination in elementary mechanics required for the medical examinations. B. Sc.'s have further concessions granted them when they take up medicine; a B.A. who has passed his degree examination with Law is excused the whole of the First LL.B. examination; an M.A. with zoology in his voluntary subjects may not present that subject at his M.D. examination. The difference then between Mr. Ranade's proposal and the practice now obtaining in the different examinations of the University is simply this, that while the latter will enable you to claim exemption from being examined in a particular subject at a certain examination, even when you have barely "passed" in the subject at an examination in another faculty, the former will require you to have already obtained a higher percentage of marks. Next comes the practice of making comparisons and forming analogies. The supporters of the proposal point to the University of Madras as being an Indian University which allows its B.A. examination to be passed by instalments. The other party says that such is the practice in one examination only out of many, and that too because the whole examination consists of about a dozen papers; but they do not consider the facts that there are instalments there of two or three papers also, and that some of the decree examinations here require the answering of nine or ten papers each, as worth much. Again, will not the division of our B.A. examination into two instalments, viz., one containing the compulsory subjects and the other containing the optionals, be similar to the General examination and the Special examination for the ordinary B. A. degree in the University of Cambridge? What are the Previous examination Part I. and the Previous examination Part II. of the same Univeisity if not an examination in instalments? The examinations conducted by the inns of courts, where the several subjects can be presented all at once or separately at the option of the candidates, also afford a very strong precedent for introducing the practice into our University. But is it necessary that we should make comparisons and find out precedents? Are we forbidden to strike out a new line for ourselves? This is tantamount to saying no further progress should be made, for everybody will have to wait until all others have taken a step forward. The merits and demerits of a proposal must alone decide whether it is to be accepted or not. The proposal has been compared to one for "lowering the fences;" but the fact is ignored, that practically it is easier to jump over a fence three feet high four or five times at once than to jump even once over a fence five feet high. The opposers of the motion do not seem to be paying much attention to the fact that a much higher percentage is needed for passing by instalments, and that consequently the student passed out in this way will be far better acquainted with his subjects than one who ordinarily scrapes through the whole examination. If anybody argues it is necessary to test again the ploughed student's knowledge even in the subject in which he once passed, can it not with equal reason be asked that all persons, even though they may have passed their examinations as whole, be examined again and again?

Some have been hinting that those who fail in the permanent subjects of an examination will be placed in a state of comparative advantage with reference to those who fail in the temporary subjects, e.g., English and classical languages; for with the former, the preparation for another examination would be merely a revision of previous work, while with the latter it would be as it were beginning a new. But not in all examinations are the language text-books changed wholly every year. The grievance will be found in the Arts faculty only, and there it exists even now. That perfect justice cannot be done should be no reason why even a measure of it should not be dealt out even when we can do that much at least. The complaint, however, points to a very serious defect in our University's system of appointing text-books, but this is not the time for its discussion. Just now I let the argument of financial embarrassment to the University consequent upon the acceptance of the proposal, pass with remarking that the financial conditions must be regulated by the systems of the University and not the system by them.

But the proposal does not provide how the last remaining subject of an examination is to be passed. From the words of the proposal, it would seem that this last may be passed by simply getting pass marks; and this is not a light defect.

We must not forget that last year Mr. Ranade brought forward a proposal which was virtually to combine the Previous and Intermediate examinations in one, and this was to take place two years after Matriculation. It is not unfair to suppose that the Previous and Intermediate examinations are but the two instalments into which the would-have-been first Arts examination may be thought to be divided. Thus before making sure that the principle of passing examinations by parts is accepted by the University, he proposed the combination of two examinations into one, thereby increasing the difficulty of passing the examination, which difficulty by his present proposal he is seeking to remedy. The earlier proposal would also have unnecessarily delayed by one year a student's appearing at a partial examination under the terms of the present one.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, June 26. A GRADUATE.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Believing the press to be the proper medium for exposing injustices, I beg you will kindly allow the following a little space in your journal.

The sufferings of the subordinates of the G. I. P. Railway—not to speak of their privations, and other hardships—are indeed very great, and very distressing, and it is indeed a great pity they have no voice in it, and their hands are tied; they dare not write or even complain of it in any way, fearing dismissal, which is the only issue they can expect in the case of any "public" complaint being made against the injustice done them, particularly the poor guards, now very likely on "compulsory" leave. These men have to work hard "in all seasons and at all times," doing out-door work in the burning heat of the sun and the wet and slush of the rainy season; and who have to be awake "on duty" night in night out, punctual to their callings, without regard to their meals, and "often go starved." It is indeed a pity to see the rights of such hardworking poor men trampled upon and neglected. Some of the men are very respectable, really deserving, and faithful servants, long in the employ of the Railway Company, who have not only to provide for themselves, but have large families to maintain as well with their hard-earned small pay, which forces them very often into debts and difficulties. With all this they persevere in their arduous employ, and strive to work assiduously under all discouragements.

It is earnestly hoped under the foregoing circumstances, this representation will awaken the kindly eye of the Railway authorities, and induce them to take their hard cases into consideration, and do the justice to give them the increase due (in some cases, I believe) for the last two years and over, and thus ameliorate their suffering condition. The risk, drudgery, and incessant toil ought to be considered. This year the G. I. P. returns as given in your columns show a gigantic increase. Surely, the poor staff ought to share the fruits of "their labour" in overworking to meet this heavy traffic.—Yours, &c.,

June 26. A SYMPATHIZER.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY: A NOVEL IDEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with great pleasure the letters of your correspondents advocating a Legislative Councillor from the ranks of the Jewish community in place of the late Mr. Solomon D. Sassoon, and pointing out Mr. M. S. Moses as a proper and fit person to represent, which no doubt he is; but I should prefer the appointment of that shrewd and clever lady, Mrs. Sassoon, who is now the head of the great Jewish firm in Bombay. Considering her special mercantile and other qualifications, and the ability and dignity with which she graces the presidencial chairs of our several Joint Stock Companies, Lord Sandhurst would be inundated with thanks, especially from the fair sex, if he selected Mrs. Solomon D. Sassoon to succeed her late worthy husband in the Legislative Council. There is nothing in the Act to prevent the making of the appointment I advocate, and from what I personally know of this extraordinarily plucky and talented lady, I think she is the fittest person to represent the Jewish community in our Legislative Council. Merit and virtue should be rewarded, and our Governor is just the man to do it.—Yours, &c.,

June 27. ADMIRAZIONE.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is still uncertain when the labours of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure will come to an end.

MR. STEPHEN JACOB, Comptroller-General, will probably remain on special duty in connection with the Commission for some weeks longer.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the raising of a loan of 20 lakhs by the Calcutta Corporation, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3½ per cent., and repayable in fifteen years.

THE question of exchange compensation to high officials whose pay is regulated by statute is not likely to be settled for some time to come, as further reference will be made Home and the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown will doubtless be taken.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. H. HUNTER, Commanding the Bundelkhand District, has obtained sixty days' privilege leave. Colonel Spencer, 17th B. I., will officiate in his absence.

SLIGHT disturbances are reported from Bhagulpore. Early on Monday last the police ordered the *taziahs* to move on, and at this order the crowd marched to the Commissioner, but were intercepted by the District Superintendent of Police, who fired two rounds of blank cartridge. The crowd dispersed after the arrival of the Magistrate, and the subsequent proceedings were quiet and orderly.

THE official forecast of the jute crop of Bengal is published. It estimates the outturn of the province at fourteen annas, that is, at something less than an average crop. The actual results will largely depend on the weather of the next two months, but supposing the crop not to be damaged by any unforeseen circumstances the amount available for export is expected to amount to 30 lakhs of bales, compared with 36 lakhs of bales last year.

THE Chittagong land acquisition case in which land and a godown were taken for the Bengal Assam-Railway, has terminated in the compensation being raised from under Rs. 6,000 to no less than Rs. 1,10,000.

SIR HENRY PRINSEP has resigned the District Grand Mastership of Bengal Freemasonry, after holding office for 18 years, General Yetman Biggs probably succeeds as District Grand Master.

MESSRS. JOHN KING AND CO. have also applied for a license to supply electricity in Calcutta.

AT a durbar to be held in Bankipore on the 9th July, Sir Alexander Mackenzie will invest Mr. J. J. Macleod, of the Lalseriah Indigo Concern, Bettiah, Champarun, with the insignia of the C.I.E., and several native gentlemen who have received honours lately will also be presented with their respective *sunnuds* and *khilats*. The Durbar takes place in the Hall of Patna College.

THE Maharaja of Sirmoor and Nahan, now in Simla, is seriously ill, and his condition is causing anxiety.

A NOTIFICATION in the Financial Department states:—(1) That in the Calendar year 1897 not more than 39,000 chests of Bengal Opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 3,250 chests in each month of the year; (2) that of the quantity to be offered for sale each month not more than 1,625 chests will be Benares opium, and not more than 1,625 chests Patna opium; and (3), that no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

THE Eden Gardens Calcutta on Thursday evening was the scene of a curious disturbance. About 100 bhisties not satisfied with their wages had struck and had collected with the object of assaulting those taken on in their places. When matters had reached the culminating point, the mounted police, aided by some gentlemen, succeeded in dispersing the bellicose bhisties before much damage was done. The ringleader in the assault was arrested.

IT is stated that the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin has recommended to Government that the appointment of Durbar Physician to the Travancore Government, which is generally held by a British Medical Officer, should be limited to a term of five years.

WITH reference to the curtailments of the establishments of the Local Government that annually migrate to Darjeeling, it has been definitly settled that the departments of the Secretariats are to be represented by three clerks only for each, the heads of the subordinate departments being allowed only two each.

A SLIGHT increase was recorded in the daily average number of inmates of the four asylums in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, rising from 1,038 in 1894 to 1,050 last year. At the Agra and Bareilly institutions the health of the inmates was markedly good, the death rate being only 50 and 45 per mille respectively; at Lucknow it was 88 per mille a high rate, but comparing very favourably with the heavy mortality of the previous year which reached 135 per mille; while Benares maintained its reputation by the large record of 133 deaths per mille. It is proposed to lay on a water-supply to the latter asylum, the present arrangement being defective. Contrary to custom with most institutions of this kind a saving in the expenses was effected during the year, the figures standing at Rs. 63,344 for 1895 and Rs. 64,814 for the previous year. This was due in a large measure to the recently introduced plan of purchasing grain at harvest time and storing it for the year.

ALREADY are smart tradesmen beginning to christen new colours and materials by the name of the Derby winner. Persimmon is a well-known word in America, signifying a sort of hard winter plum, not unlike our bullace and needing a touch of frost to bring it to perfection. There is, by the way, in the Southern States, a proverb which some may think not altogether inappropriate just now: "The longest pole knocks the persimmon," *i. e.*, success falls to him who has the most advantages.

THE E. I. Railway Week ending 13th June, 1896, earnings Rs. 9,91,332; miles open 1,699·70; per mile open Rs. 583. Corresponding week last year, earnings Rs. 10,77,512; miles open 1,690·79; per mile open Rs. 637. Increase, miles open 8·91. Decrease, earnings Rs. 86,180; per mile open Rs. 54. From 1st Jan. 1896 to 13th June 1896, earnings Rs. 2,60,39,653. From 1st Jan. 1895 to 14th June 1895, earnings Rs. 2,66,42,743. Decrease, earnings Rs. 6,03,090.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 30th May, 1896, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 1,11,789 and for goods, etc., Rs. 80,048, making altogether Rs. 1,91,837 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 184. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,87,175, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 180.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 20th June, 1896, were passengers, etc., Rs. 84,000 and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,22,500. Other earnings (estimated) Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 2,07,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 246-6-10. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 2,25,962-6-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 269-0-1.

THE East Coast Railway is fast approaching completion towards Naraj, the present northern terminus. By the end of this month a further link of 10 miles, as far as Bhubaneshwar, will be open for public traffic. There will then remain only 10 miles more to be constructed before Naraj is reached, with one intermediate station, Cuttack.

THE Mushkaf-Bolan Railway was finished and ready for traffic as a single line railway some months ago. It having been decided, however, to double the Ghat section of the line between Ab-i-Gum and Kolpur, this work is now in hand and will take at least until the end of October to complete. As the tunnels and bridges have all been built to accommodate a second line of rails, the whole line may ultimately become a double track.

THE distinction of D. Sc. has been conferred upon Professor J.C. Bose by the University of London in recognition of his researches in physics. The results of Dr. Bose's recent experiments will shortly be published by the Royal Society.

MR. G. R. MARINDIN, Officiating Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, goes on leave by the first week of July.

MASTERS of vessels proceeding to Natal may be interested to know that the commander of the steamer Umzinto, during a recent voyage from Calcutta to Natal, obtained soundings of 11 to 13 fathoms, with no bottom at 100 fathoms close to, on a coral bank north of the Farquhar islands, circular in shape, about five miles in diameter, and situated approximately in lat. 9° 39½' S., long. 51° 18' E. The position of the coral bed, which has been named the Umzinto Bank by the Admiralty, was verified by shortly afterwards sighting Cup Island of the Providence Island group.

WHAT is known as the Quetta Wedding Cake case was decided on Thursday by the Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court. The Great Eastern Hotel Company supplied Mr. McBean of the Punjab Banking Corporation, Quetta, with a wedding cake at a cost of Rs. 60. The cake reached Quetta in what Mr. McBean described as "a disgraceful condition," and he refused to pay for it. The Great Eastern Hotel thereupon sued Mr. McBean for the price of it, and Mr. McBean claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 60. The case was gone into at considerable length at the conclusion of which the Judge delivered judgment, decreeing each claim, the one as a set-off to the other, and each party to pay its own costs.

COLONEL MARTELLI, Resident in Baroda, proceeds home in July on privilege leave.

THE Maharaja of Cooch Behar, whose health for some time past has been in an unsatisfactory state, goes to Europe for six months.

NO news has been received for some time past regarding the Afghan operations in Kafiristan, which looks as though the country were resigning itself to submission without further resistance.

WHEN Major-General Badcock, Quarter-master-General, and Colonel Miley, Military Accountant-General, take privilege leave next month, the duties pertaining to their posts will be discharged in their offices in the usual way, no officiating appointments being required.

THERE are occasions when Indian troops may be employed with advantage on urgent foreign service. For instance, the 24th Baluchistan Regiment, now at Mombassa, might be sent to Mashonaland forthwith. The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive will reach Mombassa a few days hence, to convey the regiment back to India, and it would be a simple matter to order the battalion to Beira. Thence it could be railed 120 miles inland and afterwards march on Salisbury, arriving there before the troops from Mafeking. The 24th would be only too glad to go, as they have been disappointed of a campaign in East Africa.

A CONVICTION was obtained on Thursday in the Alipore Court against all five of the accused in the Tittaghur riot case. Two were sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment, two others to three month's imprisonment, and the fifth to one month's imprisonment. The charge of criminal breach of trust in regard to the calf, alleged to have been made away with by the Hindus on the night of the riot, is being proceeded with.

THE Mahomedan complainants in the Loharducga cow riot case, now under trial before the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, are said to have failed to get legal assistance, all the local pleaders, who are Hindus, having refused to take up their case. A pleader will probably be procured either from Gya or Patna.

THERE is probably no more fully qualified "Pooh Bah" in India writes the "Pioneer," than the official Berar who is Inspector-General of Police, Jails, Stamps, Registration and Excise, and his knowledge of detail must be extensive and peculiar. In the last Administration Report of the Jail Department the Inspector-General is instructed by the Government to "give his attention to the question of the best method of drying and preserving onions." This is really immense, and encourages a reference to the body of the Report where we find it noticed that considerable loss in onions occurred in Amraoti and Akola from rot and drying, and eke, it may be from pigs which did much damage in the Amraoti garden. Well, well, well! There is only one course to be followed; the Inspector-General must be deputed on special duty to Spain, and then perhaps to Covent Garden, to learn all about onions; but for the pigs, if as this officer comments sadly, "there is no way of keeping them out"—of the gardens, is it absolutely necessary to drag them in—to the Report? Even the Secretarial reviewer refuses to venture on the subject of "pigs in clover" or among the greens.

MILITARY officers with the Suakim force have been prohibited by strict injunctions from Egyptian Army Headquarters from acting as correspondents for newspapers. The order; remarks the Allahabad paper seems to bear hardly not so much upon the press as upon the officers, who might otherwise have found something to do to beguile the tedium of their dreary residence at Suakim. Civilian "special" correspondents are freely allowed, but, as by latest advices, the nearest dervish was 120 miles away on the Berber road, they might almost as well be at Perim for anything they are likely to have to record. There was never, we suppose, a campaign in which the indiscretions of the press correspondent could be more absolutely harmless. The English papers might be forwarded daily to the address of the Khalifa Abdulla without any risk, for since Slatin Bey's escape there is not a person in Omdurman who can read English, French, or German. Little more than ten years ago a letter in any civilised language in the world would have found translators at Khartoum, but of all the little cosmopolitan population who were gathered there in 1884-85 there is not now a single one left in the Soudan.

THE increase in the demand for Indian and Ceylon teas in preference to the produce of the Celestial Empire goes on apace. It appears from Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton's report that for the season-year closing on May 31 there was a falling off of more than six million pounds in the use of China tea, but an increase of six millions in the delivery of Indian tea, and of more than five millions in the Ceylon article, helped to bring the total deliveries to nearly seven millions more than in the previous season. At present, however, the situation is hardly so satisfactory; owing to lack of supplies only a small business is passing in the Indian market, while Ceylon prices are weak, and there is said to be a distinct falling off in the quality of the teas coming forward from many of the estates.

IT is costing the Cape Colony £3,000 a day to guard its borders against the terrible rinderpest; and Dr. Edington, Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Graham's Town, says that £1,000,000 sterling will have to be expended before the scourge is overcome. According to Dr. Edington it is "the real rinderpest which has been known for 1500 years." The Italians introduced it with their European cattle into Northern Africa at Massowah in 1890. It passed down the Nile Valley with the Arabian caravans, and passing down Central Africa was heard of in 1893 at Kilima Njaro. For a year or two it remained north of the Zambesi, committing terrible ravages among the cattle and buffaloes, and even the elephants did not escape.

IT is now stated that on the evening of the coronation day and on the following evening serious disturbances took place at St. Petersburg.

A GROUND-RENT of £1,100 per annum secured on a property in Cornhill, facing the Bank of England, was sold by auction, on June 5, for £42,500, or at the rate of £2,452,023 per acre.

AFTER a four days' trial at a Central Criminal Court, Ben Watts and William Hall were convicted of a burglary and outrage at the shop of a jeweller at Lewisham, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

A TIGER ADVENTURE AT KOTAGIRI.

THE Kotagiri, Correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writing on Monday says:—Last week the Bergunny Badagas reported constant kills by a tiger in the vicinity of their village. On Thursday night a man turned up here with news of a fresh kill and begged Mr. W. C. Deane to go out, which he did early on Friday morning. Arrived at the village, Mr. Deane counted out 38 men, all from the Bergunny and Wodain villages, most of whom had worked under him at Kodanaad in years gone by, and they proceeded to beat the sholah in which the tiger had last killed, situated about a mile from Bergunny. It is one of those Vshape big sholahs narrowing down at a not very steep gradient from between two peaks, into a wooded flattish valley with a stream running quietly down for about ¼ mile when it takes a sudden drop over precipitous rocky ground into the Orange Valley. At, the point where the V shape sholah narrows into this valley there is a small glade about the breadth of a carriage road wooded on both sides by light timber trees. Mr. Deane climbed into one on the flank of the glade, but the foliage hiding the best part of the small ran he slipped down at the very moment that the beat began, and hurriedly climbed into a quite dry, not over strong, tree facing the glade. The Badaga who was with him handed him his rifle, and cleared out as quickly as he could. Mr. Deane had scarcely settled down among the dry forked branches and loaded up when he heard the tiger come thumping down the hill side. The next instant it burst into the glade with a roar, and as he felt sure of the beast facing him and had a branch against his left elbow which prevented firing to the left front, where the tiger was bound to run, without swinging the rifle up and perhaps losing the shot in so confined a run, he covered the tiger when within 15 yards and let fly both barrels simultaneously. The tiger rolled over and over towards the tree Mr. Deane was in, roaring and clawing the ground the while just under him. It proved to be a tigress and Mr. Deane could have finished her off then and there had the heavy revolver, which he had brought ready loaded, not been carried away by the Badaga when he cleared off. By the time he had fiddled away, of course in the wrong pocket at first, for a couple of 577 cartridges and opened the rifle the tigress staggered on her legs again and disappeared into the jungle.

At the double shot (12 drs. of powder and 2 explosive express bullets) and the tiger's roars, the beaters took no further interest in beating, but came running down and all were surprised at the absence of blood. The tigress had, however, rolled over again after she had passed into the sholah, over bushes down a declivity leading to the stream. Mr. Deane hurriedly told the Badagas his plan, which was practically the only one, that is that he would run to the end of the wooded valley in case she brokethere. Beforegoing he repeatedly warned them if they came upon blood marks not to follow them up but withdraw. Mr. Deane ran over the short cropped grass to the end of the wooded valley accordingly, where he took up a commanding position and had not been there long when there was a sudden sharp and loud roaring followed by shouts from the men, which conveyed the news that one of the Badagas had been set upon and mauled by the tigress. Then they shouted that the man had come out all right and Mr. Deane was much comforted as he made his way back towards the beaters. But his joy was short-lived, for as he got nearer he heard them cry out that Boghee had been mauled. Some of the men had pulled him away out of the sholah on to the open grass hill. The poor fellow was terribly mauled, the tigress must have seized the whole of his head in her jaws, all one side of his face, including one eye and the back of his head, was torn open and his left arm was broken, and hung, all lacerated, by his side. The wounded man drank some water and appeared to feel no pain whatever. He spoke a few words clearly, saying:—"It is all my fault, they all told me not to follow up the blood, the dog turned the tiger on me." It seems that blood marks were found almost as soon as the men entered the jungle; and Boghee followed them up right ahead of the others, who called out to him to stop. There was a dog belonging to a Mussalman bazaarman who had come with the beaters that was also on the blood tracks ahead of Boghee; it sighted the tigress, gave tongue, and as the tigress turned round the dog cleared off and tigress seeing Boghee in the way went for him. He had only time to shout "The tiger is on me" when she charged with a roar and was on him. Dhooly was made with a Badaga cloth and promise of payment; most of the men were most callous and double hire had to be promised before 8 men would condescend to carry the injured man to Kotagiri with a letter to the Medical Officer there. However, the injuries were such that the poor fellow did not survive long, and he died as he was carried into the village.

The only thing to be done was to get dogs from Kotagiri, as Mr. Deane had only one with him, and in response to a note, two couples were sent out by friends. It was then past 3 p. m.—Boghee had been killed about 9 a. m.—and from the beat marks and from the two shots from a 577 at close quarters it seemed certain the tigress must be dead. Mr. Deane got a gun from the village and, with his revolver, arranged with the men not to go into the sholah but keep on the edges on both sides, fire off the gun and revolver at intervals and let the dogs find their way in whilst they shouted like Todas and hurled rocks down into the sholah. Mr. Deane took up the same place again at the end of the beat in case the tigress had enough life in her to crawl out. Then began a fearful din, the Badagas shouting like Todas, rolling down rocks and firing off the revolver and gun. At this moment two men came and told Mr. Deane the tigress had been found dead. He handed the rifle over to one of them and actually made his way back through the sholah to join the rest. Most fortunately he edged off to the left to open ground, for he had not reached the open more than a few minutes when there was again a terrific roar within 30 yards below him in the sholah, a fearful shriek, and another victim had fallen. All the men bolted except two or three. The wounded man answered to the calls and under cover of the rifle he was brought out by two men and turned out to be Chevanah, maistry of Bergunny. He was scalped, his head being cut right open and his thigh completely bitten through and through hung like a rag. He died before the village was reached. He had volunteered to fetch the dogs from Kotagiri and had followed them along the side of the stream where the tigress had lain up and walked right on top of her. It was about 250 yards from the spot where Boghee was mauled, so in 6 hours time the wounded tigress, with all the firing, etc. had only managed to get over that distance.

Since Friday Mr. Deane, Mr. Frank Wilson and Mr. Morison with 7 couples of dogs, mostly from Mr. Edmiston's pack, have been over the ground again. They found plenty of blood, recovered the victim's cloths, &c., and it is the general opinion the tigress lies stiff and very sick in the thick undergrowth of the sholah below where Chevanah was mauled; but so far no efforts to dislodge her have been successful. It is hoped that when all risk of danger is over the brute, which has taken two lives and tasted human blood, may be found dead.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

FROM the reports that have come to hand from the planting districts it appears as if the South-West Monsoon of 1896 will stand on record for the ruin it has wrought. The Pykara bridge, as already reported, was washed away, and on one day 7 inches of rain were registered in Gudalur. But this is a mere April shower compared with what fell in the South of that District. Vayitri, as was mentioned yesterday, received 50 inches in three days, and one of the oldest planters in the Wynaad, residing not near Vayitri, declares that the monsoon-storm, which burst at the end of last week, was the severest he has ever experienced. On his estate 18 inches fell during the twenty-four hours ending last Monday morning, and the wind blew a hurricane. Every stream was in full flood, bridges were washed away on all sides, fords destroyed, and roads blocked by land-slips and fallen trees. Not only was the Nellimunda bridge in the Meppadi district washed away but the timber, that had been stacked for renewing it after the monsoon, went as well. The water rose 5 feet above the road-way. It is impossible yet to calculate the damage done to the plantations, but this must be great, especially on young clearings. On Tuesday the wind dropped and the rain abated, but for some days the only work to be done will be opening up communications by clearing away fallen trees and land-slips, and throwing wire bridges across the streams. A correspondent, in a letter from Sidapur, South Coorg, dated the 23rd instant, writes as follows:—"The monsoon has set in here with a vengeance. Rain commenced on the 14th and we have had a great deal more than usual, which you will easily see when I tell you that we have had over 15 inches in four-days, or about a fourth of our annual rainfall. Out-door work is more practically at a stand still during this abnormal weather, and the Cauvery in full flood is quite a sight." From North Coorg the burden of the tale is the same. A wing of Mr. Martin's double storied house on the Palmadoo Estate collapsed in the middle of Saturday night, fortunately without doing serious bodily harm to any one, though the owner, who was sleeping in an adjoining room, was badly bruised about the legs by falling timber. The collapse is attributed to the heavy rainfall of over 16 inches in 48 hours, which must have caused the foundations to subside. From Travancore come similar tidings. Mr. Acworth's tea factory in the Permaad district, one of the best in Southern India, collapsed like a pack of cards in a furious gale. Tons of wood had been placed on the roof to resist the wind; but this was not of the slightest use. Mr. Acworth sustains a loss of something like £500 by the disaster, to say nothing of the trouble and worry entailed in putting up a new factory. The lists of disasters is, we are afraid, far from complete, and the warmest enthusiast must admit that there are drawbacks to a planter's life when droughts and deluges alternate, when factories are blown down and bridges washed away, and perhaps the finest field of tea or coffee slides gently down the hill under the weight of rain—1,800 tons of water to the acre.—"Madras mail."

CYCLING IN THE ARMY.

OUR recent reference to military cycling in India has had one good effect in showing that some corps have men trained to travel on wheels and that in Madras the Volunteers have recognised the advantages of this kind of locomotion. But the letters that have appeared in our correspondence columns have only served to emphasise the necessity for action on the part of the military authorities; for it has become apparent that cyclist companies are few and far between, though their value is generally admitted. Regimental private enterprise has provided soldiers here and there with bicycles, just as it gave them machine-guns not so long ago; but it is not every commanding officer who feels himself called upon to go ahead in this direction. Funds have to be found in the first instance and these may not be always forthcoming, though the British officer is never niggardly when he is asked to open his purse-strings. Again General Officers commanding Districts may not approve of the new departure, and the everlasting "reasons in writing" may be demanded of enterprising Colonels who put cyclists on parade. In england, the movement has been fostered in every way and great results have already been achieved; but out here no official action has yet been taken. And yet India with its splendid system of grand trunk highways and its well-kept roads in and about every cantonment is an ideal country for the bicyclist. On more than one occasion when troops have been hastily summoned to suppress a city riot the men have been bundled into "tikka gharis" and driven off in anything but soldierly fashion. Had the "machine" been ready, fifty or a hundred men could have moved rapidly out of barracks and covered the distance to be travelled at a high rate of speed. The case of internal disturbances where railway traffic might be obstructed, regiments would have to resort to the roads and here cyclist companies would be invaluable. There can be no doubt that every British

ALLEGED DECOYING OF A MISSIONARY.

THE further hearing of the case in which R. A. Culloden is charged with having decoyed the Rev. F. Monte Steward by a bogus spot in Upper Circular Road, where it is alleged he was assaulted by some Natives, was resumed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Calcutta on Wednesday. As on previous occasions Messrs. Hume and S. Leslie, sen., appeared for the prosecution and Mr. D. Cranenburgh defended the accused.

Mr. J. R. Christian, the last of the prosecution witnesses, was recalled for further cross-examination. In response to Mr. Cranenburgh's interrogatories he said:—I remember the night of the 15th April when Mr. Stewart made a complaint. He did not speak to me that night. The next morning he told me that he had been attacked on some road. He said that some East Indian was implicated in the matter. We talked the matter over. He came to my room and asked me whether I knew what occurred the night before. He showed me a cut across one of his eyes. He did not ask me to help him to find his assailants. He did not say that he had been attacked by some one who had begged for charity. He said he did not go to the thana because he did not know the person. I advised him to go to the thana. I remember when the driver and syce of the gari were brought to the Union Chapel parsonage by the police. I could recognise the police officer who brought them. Purcell and I were with Mr. Stewart when they were brought. The jamadar may have told Mr. Stewart that his story differs from that told by the driver and syce, but I did not hear it. The driver and syce related their story. What they said was interpreted to Mr. Stewart by myself. Mr. Purcell heard the whole conversation and put in a word now and again. The coachman said that he first saw Mr. Stewart with two persons. He also said that a Mohamedan had entered the gari with Mr. Stewart. The syce said this.

Mr. Hume here objected to any questions being put as to what the driver and syce said unless Mr. Cranenburgh intended calling them.

Mr. Cranenburgh: I do intend to do so.

Witness, continuing:—The syce did not then say that he was ordered to put up the blinds. He did say afterwards at Superintendent Robertson's house. While the driver and syce were relating about the chowrasta cut short by the Native police officer, who told them that they were to reserve that story for the Superintendent. Purcell was present. Then and there the driver and syce, Mr. Stewart and I, and the police officers drove down to Mr. Robertson's house. That was on the 1st of May. Superintendent Robertson was in in his office room when we got to his place. The driver and syce were put on their oath and a Mohamedan examined them. The driver and syce were sworn on their Koran, and strictly enjoined to speak the truth. A Native Inspector wrote down what was said.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

On the re-assembling of the Court after the recess Mr. Cranenburgh insisted upon the production of the original statements made by the driver and syce, taken down as stated. Mr. Hume objected to produce them as they formed a portion of the police diary in the case. Mr. Cranenburgh urged that they were in no way connected with the diary, and he appealed to Superintendent Robertson who was in Court to corroborate this statement. The Magistrate then asked Mr. Robertson to produce the written statements. Mr. Robertson informed the Court that they had been handed to Mr. Hume in original. Mr. Hume, when called upon for the production, said that he had not them with him in Court but would send for them. They were eventually produced.

Mr. Christian, in further cross-examination, replied to Mr. Cranenburgh as follows:—I look at these two statements shown me. They look like those taken down by the Native Inspector in my presence. (The statements were put in). All that the driver and syce said was interpreted to Mr. Stewart, first by myself and such statement was made and afterwards by Mr. Robertson when the statements were corrected. I heard the driver say that while he was returning home he saw two young lads standing by the footpath of Union Chapel. He said that one of the boy hailed him and asked him to hire his conveyance. He also said that Mr. Stewart and one of the lads got into the conveyance, that the former ordered the the blinds to be put up and the gari to be driven at a slow pace. He also said that the order was given to the driver to drive to Sealdh, and that after they had gone some distance up Upper Chowringhee one of the blinds dropped and that the other lad, who was following, and a Mohamedan adult came up and assaulted Mr. Stewart, and that the boy in the gari jumped out and ran away. The syce made similar statements. Both said that Mr. Stewart was the only sahib in the gari, and that neither of them saw any Kabulis. Mr. Stewart said nothing beyond an occasional "It is a lie." Mr. Stewart did not tell Mr. Robertson that the driver and syce had made different statements previously. I know that a pair purporting to be a record of the statements made by the driver and syce to the Mills and Mr. Stewart was in the possession of Mr. Stewart. This statement (shown) is the one I have seen before. I first saw it some time after this case began in this Court. The statement is in Mr. Stewart's handwriting. I first saw it in Mr. Purcell's hands. He brought it to show it to me. Purcell told me that Mr. Stewart had written it down and given it to him. Purcell also told me that Mr. Stewart had asked him to read it over and refresh his memory. I did not see a copy of the statement in the hands of either of the Mills. I do not know how the statement came to be prepared. Mr. Stewart and I did have a discussion as to the likely man who could have assaulted him. I told Mr. Stewart that as he had been here only a month and a half it must have been somebody who owed him a grudge. Mr. Stewart said that the only man who could have any ill-feeling towards him was a man whose begging demands he had refused to grant. Mr. Stewart did not tell me whom he suspected, and I agreed with him. He did not give me any description of the clothes worn by the man he suspected. I know the accused's brother, William Culloden. Before the accused was arrested his brother was brought to Mr. Stewart by the police for identification. Mr. Stewart first went downstairs and saw the man. I stayed upstairs at his request. After a little while he came upstairs and said, "The police have brought a man but he is not Eustace Culloden." I then went down with Mr. Stewart and on seeing the person I said, "This is not the man." Previous to accused's being brought Mr. Stewart made some inquiries about him. I told him that I had introduced the accused to him and I gave a description of the accused and the clothes and he he wore on the occasion. I remember the occasion on which Inspector Frizont brought the accused to Mr. Stewart for identification. I was not present when the Inspector arrived, but I was called by Mr. Stewart immediately afterwards. The Inspector and Mr. Stewart were together with the accused in the court-yard near the verandah. As soon as Mr. Stewart saw me he said to me: "This is the man who wrote the letters." He did not say "Is this the man who wrote the letters?" I said "Yes." Mr. Stewart did not speak in an interrogatory tone. The accused's hat was in his hands. Mr. Stewart walked up to him and said, "This is the hat and these are the clothes which the man wore who came to me that night. I am sure you are the man." Mr. Stewart afterwards said that he was "morally sure" that accused was the man. Accused swore that he was not the man. I and another young man asked Mr Stewart to try and be certain. It was then that Mr. Stewart replied "I am morally sure this is the man." The accused spoke to Mr. Stewart: "You know me, and you must know that I am not the man." Mr. Stewart replied as before. Accused also said that he was a member of the Union Chapel, was well known by the former pastor, and that it was impossible for him to do such a thing. All of us advised the accused to confess and apologise, and that we would see that the matter would be dropped. Mr. Stewart said "The best thing you can do is to be a gentleman and speak the truth, and there the matter will end." Accused insisted that he was innocent and refused to apologise.

He said, after much pressing, "If you say I am the man I am sorry, but I solemnly swear that I have had nothing to do with this matter." He was told by Mr. Stewart that there must be "life" in the matter. On that he said most emphatically that he was innocent. I have seen Mr. Stewart shake hands with the accused and have heard him say "How are you, Culloden?" the latter replying "Pretty well, thanks." (Mr. Robertson here rose and protested against alleged insinuations which Mr. Hume had made in the hearing of certain persons that the last question had been put at his suggestion. He denied that there was any truth in them. Mr. Hume said he was sorry that he had made a mistake.)

Re-examined by Mr. Hume, witness said:—This is my minute-book. I find from it that Culloden attended an Endeavour Society Meeting on the 6th February. Mr. Stewart was not then in Calcutta. O'Neil and Gregory are active members of the Society. Their names would not appear as visitors. In the minutes of the meeting of the 16th April I have entered that three soldiers attended as visitors. I introduced the accused to Mr. Stewart about twelve days before the alleged assault. I introduced them in the Chapel compound. After the introduction, both of them and H. Mills and I walked down Dharramtolla Street. Mr. Stewart and Mills walked in front and the accused and I close behind. When I was interpreting to Mr. Stewart what the driver and syce said at Mr. Robertson's all that Mr. Stewart said was an occasional "It is a lie." I interpreted each statement as it was said. I heard the driver say, "A man with a turban, who was walking along the footpath, came up and struck the Sahib."

I heard him say that the Sahib told the constable that he had been robbed of ten rupees. The sugestion made to the accused in Mr. Robertson's house that the accused should confess and apologise was a general request.

To Mr. Cranenburgh:—The entry in my minute book about the three soldiers being present at the meeting of the 16th April was made on a subsequent date.

Mr. J. W. Purcell, a prosecution witness, recalled by Mr. Cranenburgh and further cross-examined, said:—I remember the driver and syce being brought to the parsonage about the 30th April or 1st May. There were three or four Native police officers with them. I heard both the driver and syce say that a Native had got into the gari with Mr. Stewart. That was interpreted to Mr. Stewart. They made other compromising statements. Mr. Stewart said that the charges were serious, and the two men should be quieted or squared. I cannot say which was the exact word used, but one or other was used. I went with Mr. Stewart to Superintendent Robertson's house, where the driver and syce made the same statements.

To Mr. Hume:—I cannot tell why I did not mention this matter before.

As there were no other prosecution witnesses to cross-examine his Worship at this stage framed the following charges against the accused:—(1) Abetment of assault, and (2) abetment of robbery, and fixed Friday for the hearing of the witnesses for the defence. Mr. Cranenburgh urged that he should be permitted a week's adjournment, but the Magistrate would not grant the application.

THE FUTURE OF MATABELELAND.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. RHODES.

THE Sanitary Board dinner was held at Bulawayo on June 4. Reuter's correspondent states that in the course of a speech Mr. Rhodes said the history of Matabeleland was a repetition of that of Mashonaland, but the inhabitants were within measurable distance of success. The arrangements for the Beira Railway were complete, while the railway from the south would be completed within two years. The Cape authorities were forwarding the rails at the rate of one mile per day, and the metals would be laid as fast as they were sent. He thought the line would reach Palapye within fifteen months. He expressed confidence as to the results of the developments of the mines.

PERMANENT FORTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

In the course of a eulogy on Sir F. Carrington, Mr Rhodes said he would have selected that officer in preference to any other to quell the Matabele rising. He deplored the long list of dead and wounded. Never in the history of the Cape had the Kaffirs returned so often to the charge after being defeated. When the Matabele were subjugated, Sir Frederick Carrington and Sir Richard Martin would select sites for permanent forts. The necessity for the future would be to fight the natives instead of the natives fighting us. The outbreak of rinderpest might come but once in a century, and with what was admitted to be the finest grazing country in the world, the future prosperity of the farmers was assured.

COMPENSATION-PROSPECTS OF WHITE SETTLEMENT.

As to compensation, the action of the Chartered Company was creditable. Every elective body in the neighbouring States had been discussing and settling the future of Rhodesia without reference to the Rhodesians. Comparing the country to the settlements of the Niger and East Africa, Mr. Rhodes said he attributed the failure of those dependencies to the fact that the climate there necessitated the population being wholly native, whereas on the completion of the railway Rhodesia must become thickly peopled by white settlers.

FUTURE SELF-GOVERNMENT.

If he were allowed to remain at work with them, he looked in the future for the charter to lapse, and for the people to become self-Governing. This could be consummated without hurt to the share-holders. He ridiculed the idea of amalgamation with the Transvaal, or annexation to the Cape of possessions not bounded by the Zambesi. Five years hence probably the most valuable portion of the country would be recognised as lying to the north of that river. It rested with the people to co-operate with him and carry out his schemes. At present the population was too small for self-government, but representation in the Legislative Council was an intermediate stage to their ultimate object.

FREE TRADE AND COMMUNICATION WITH THE CAPE.

It was impossible for the charter to remain for ever with a white community, but, when the settlement of the country was first mooted, the Crown and Cape alike rejected the task, and his solution of a charter was adopted. He thought the people would never be governed from Cape Town, and advised them always to be looking to their future as an independent State, and to keep in their hearts the idea of free trade and of speedy communication with the Cape. The Cape laws, with certain amendments, were the best for this country, and he also advised in the near future a system of joint defence, which, summed up, would mean federation. He was glad of this opportunity to say so. His policy had always been self-government in the North, and if he had a say in the country his policy would never change. He would be a very small human being if he altered the ideas of a life-time. He hoped the people would support him in that policy, and that they would be prepared to receive the ideas conceived by him as to the mode of self-government and the means of making Rhodesia one of the States of South Africa.

DEFEAT OF THE MATABELE.

On Friday night (June 5) a scout came into Bulawayo and reported having ridden into an insurgent impi 900 strong. Sir F. Carrington at once despatched reinforcements to co-operate with Col. Beal's column, which was in laager on the Iwelo road, five miles north of Bulawayo, and on Saturday morning the force attacked and utterly routed the impi, pursuing the enemy as far eastward as the horses were able to go. The Matabele loss is estimated at from 200 to 300. Three men of the attacking force were killed, an encounter between Gifford's Horse and the Matabele has occurred on Fonseca Farm, the scene of the fight on Easter Monday, resulting in the rebels being driven back into the bush, where they were safe from pursuit. They are reported to have lost thirty men, and the British had two wounded.

The following list of names of persons murdered, killed in action, and wounded in Matabeland has been sent to the Colonial Office. It is in continuation of the lists published May 23 and 28:—

Murdered.—Joseph Ross, Frederica Ross (his wife, and Agnes Kirk (his adopted daughter), Stephanus Fourie, his wife and five children all murdered near the Tekwe River Hotel about April 2; Messrs Jock Nimmo, Jack M. Grant, Arthur W. J. Woods, O'Connor,—White, Arthur B. Bewis, Ernest Matthey, Percy H. Cumming,—Johnston,—Seward, and John Daly, all within a circle of a mile from the Filabusi Store, about March 25; and Severin H. C. S. Lund, at Mandawas Kraal, Gwaat River, date unknown.

Killed in Action.—Cpl. E. E. Reynolds, Gifford's Patrol, Shiloh; Trooper S. K. Mackenzie, Gifford's Patrol, Shiloh; Trooper Baker, Brandt's Patrol, 10th, Spiros Hotel; Trooper Peck, Brandt's Patrol, 10th, Spiros Hotel; Trooper Geeson, Brandt's Patrol, 10th, Spiros Hotel; Trooper Hayland, Brandt's Patrol, 10th, Spiros Hotel; Trooper Forbes, Brandt's Patrol, 10th, Spiros Hotel.

Wounded.—Lieut.-Col. Gifford, Shiloh Patrol, arm amputated; Capt. J. W. Lumsden, Shiloh Patrol, shot in ankle (since dead); Lieut. Halbert, Shiloh Patrol, shot in leg; Trooper Eatwell, Shiloh Patrol, shot in chest (severe); Trooper Fielding, Shiloh Patrol, shot in leg; Trooper Walker, Shiloh Patrol, shot in buttock (slight); Trooper Ferman, Shiloh Patrol, crushed by fall from horse.—Capt. Brand's Patrol, Gwanda District: Francis John Harvey, 24, miner, slightly; Charles Ernest Whitton, 23, clerk, slightly; Oswald Ormsby, 24, civil engineer, slightly: Ignas Ferreirs, 32, farmer, slightly; Charles Collins, 20, farmer, slightly; Wallace Ashley, 23, storekeeper, slightly; Stephanus Kramer, 20, printer, slightly; John Blackwell, 29, compositor, slightly; Edward Clement Wallace, 42, mining engineer, slightly; Dr. Levy, medical officer, slightly; William Stowell, 23, clerk, slightly; Issac James de Villiers, 23, mason, slightly; John Wilson, 25, farmer, slightly; and Henry Swift, 31, prospector, severely.

THE LUCKNOW GARRISON DINNER.

THE surviving officers of the old garrison of Lucknow held their annual dinner, on June 10, at the Holborn Restaurant.—Lieut.-Gen. J. Macleod Innes, V.C., presided, and, after the usual loyal toasts, gave "The memory of Sir Henry Lawrence and the brave men who fell in the defence of the Residency," which was drunk in solemn silence.—Surg.-Gen. Sir Josheph Fayrer then proposed "Our native Comrades of the Garrison," but for whose faithful and loyal co-operation it would have been hardly possible to have carried on the defence. (Applause) —The toast of "The Ladies of the Garrison" was proposed by Sir William Olpherts, and received with rounds of cheers.—The chairman next gave "The members of the Relieving Force under Generals Havelock and Outram." He alluded in fitting terms to the splendid feat performed by that small force, who, three times compelled to fall back, decimated by sickness, by cholera, and by the hardships it had undergone, at last succeeded in cutting their way through hordes of enemies, and after desperate by fighting arrived in time to save their sorely tried comrades in Lucknow. (Cheers.)—Sir William Olpherts, in responding, spoke of the resolute defence of the garrison, who for eighty-seven days had maintained their position, harassed night and day by incessant fire and by repeated attacks of a relentless enemy; in actual ignorance, until the arival of Havelock's messenger, Unguel, whether the British flag was still flying elsewhere in India. Thirty-nine years have gone by since the days of the great Indian Mutiny, it is therefore gratifying to know that as many as twenty-six old comrades assembled last evening to grasp hands yet again in memory of the past. Of the old garrison were present Lieut.-Gen. Macleod Innes, V. C., Major-Gens. H. Cook, C. B., James May, C. B., J. Buggles and F. M. Birch; Cols J. Bonham, I. J. Boileau, H. Browne, V. C., W.G. Cubitt, V. C., D. S.O., H. L. Evans, R. C. Germon, Charles W. Fletcher, G. K. Hewett, E Lanzmore; Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., K.C.I.E., Surg.-Gen. S.B. Partridge, Surg.-Major Greenhow; Messrs. Capper, R. Fayrer, the Rev. Arnold Edgell, and Alec Dashwood, of the Relieving Force, were present; Gens. Lockhart, C. B., G. S. Maclean C. B., Sir William Olpherts, Col. W. Battini, Capt. Beaumont, and Mr. Hery Willoughby, Sir Henry Lawrence, Bart., and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Low, G.C.B., were present as guests.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN FORCES IN THE SOUDAN.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, June 5, Mr. Morley asked the Secretary for India whether the question of the despatch of an Indian force to the Soudan, and of the proportion of the charges of the force, had been considered by the India Council.—Lord G. Hamilton: Yes, Sir; both questions were considered by the India Council before I gave notice of the motion on the subject.—Mr. Morley: I think it is the practice, in a case of this kind, that if there should be any dissent in the India Council, they are produced in this House. That was done, I understand, in the case of the Cotton Duties, and I wish to know whether that precedent will be followed in this case?—Lord G. Hamilton: I have not the slightest objection, if the right hon. gentleman wishes them.—Mr. Morley: Then the noble lord will lay them on the table of the House.—Lord G. Hamilton: Yes.

ENGLAND, ITALY, AND EGYPT: THE "OLD" AND THE "NEW" DIPLOMACY.

Mr. Curzon, in answer to Mr. John Morley, stated that on March 12 Lord Cromer was informed by telegraph that H. M. Government had decided to authorise an advance of Egyptian troops along the valley of the Nile for the security of Egyptian interests, and also as a diversion in favour of Kassala. Before that decision was arrived at the Government had been in communication with Lord Cromer and the military authorities, who had expressed the opinion that a forward movement should be made in view of the position of Kassala. No previous consultation took place with any of the European Powers, but they were afterwards informed that the advance of troops had been authorised, and the objects of the expedition were explained to them.—At the close of quesions, Mr. Labouchere moved an adjournment for the purpose of discussing the action of the Government in keeping back certain international communications regarding matters in East Africa. The Nile expedition had, he said, been undertaken solely with the object of aiding Italy, and Egyptian interests had nothing to do with the matter. But for the publication of the Italian Green-book the House might never have known of several important despatches between England and Italy.—Mr. Curzon complained that the debate had been sprung upon the Government without notice. The Opposition seemed to think a large number of despatches had been withheld from Parliament, whereas the communications had for the most part been conducted by word of mouth between Lord Salisbury and the Italian Ambassador. As to the demand that Lord Cromer's opinion should be published, Mr. Curzon observed, amidst cheers, that it was not the habit of Government to lay on the table the opinions of individual advisers. Declining to answer in a debate thus raised rambling questions which were put, not to obtain information, but to embarrass the Government, the Under Foreign Secretary reiterated that the Government had taken a certain step in the interest of the security of the Egyptain Frontier. That step had the additional advantage of being taken at a time when the Italians were hard pressed at Kassala, the expected fall of which place would have enormously aggravated the danger to Egypt, already threatened and impending in the Nile Valley. —Sir W. Harcourt criticised Mr. Curzon's doctrine as to the relations between the Foreign Office and the House of Commons, and contrasted it with what he termed the "new diplomacy" of Mr. Chamberlain. It was an unheard-of doctrine that while operations were proceeding the House was to be denied all information as to communications that had passed.

THE INDISCRETION OF ITALY.

Mr. Balfour denied that the expedition was undertaken in the interest of Italy. Although the particular moment chosen for the advance was one which had an important bearing upon Italian interests, the advance itself was, in the view of Her Majesty's Government, a necessity in the interests of Egypt, and Egypt alone. If the Italians had never been heard of in that part of Africa the advance would, sooner or later, have been undertaken. "When," said Mr. Balfour, "the right hon. gentleman opposite (Sir W. Harcourt) openly accuses us of having withheld information from this House which our predecessors or any other Government would have granted, I absolutely repudiate the charge. We have followed strictly in the steps of our predecessors, and we have been absolutely frank with the House of Commons from beginning to end with regard to the motives that have influenced our conduct. Our policy and the whole ground for that policy are before you, and no publications in Blue-books could add one tittle to the knowledge which the House of Commons already possesses of the reasons for which we have ordered the advance towards Dongola. The right hon. gentleman appears to hold that the example of the Italian Government in publishing these papers is one which ought to be followed by this and other Governments. But what the Italian Government has done is, I trust and believe, an exceptional—I had almost said an accidental—circumsance. It is a circumstance which may, no doubt, find excuse in the conditions of recent Italian administration; but it is absolutely certain that no confidential communications could be conducted between the Powers of Europe if greater discretion were not maintained by those Powers than has been maintained by the Italian Government in this case, and than would be shown by us if we were to follow their example." (Hear, hear.)—Sir C. Dilke, Sir J. Fergusson, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Dillon, and others having spoken, the motion for adjournment was negatived without a division.

THE CASE OF MR. YUSUFUDDIN.

Mr. Pickersgill asked the Secretary of State for India on June 8, whether his attention has been called to the case of Mr. Yusufuddin, a talukdar in the service of the Hyderabad State, who was recently arrested at a railway station in his Highness the Nizam's dominions, under the authority of a warrant issued by a British magistrate in the Punjab; could he state what is the nature of the alleged charge against Mr Yusufuddin; are there any precedents for effecting an arrest, under the warant of a British magistrate, on railway property in India outside British territory, except for offences committed on or in connection with railways or railway trains; is there any statutory authority under which he warrant against Mr. Yusufuddin could be executed in the circumstances stated; and, if the warrant was executed in virtue of an administrative regulation of the railway department, will he suggest to the Indian Government the propriety of placing the procedure in such cases on a statutory basis?—Lord George Hamilton: My attention has been drawn to the case, and I find that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given leave to enter an appeal raising the question whether the arrest was legal. I cannot enter into any discussion of a matter which is sub judice.

THE DEFEAT OF THE DERVISHES AT FERKEH.

Mr. Curzon made an announcement of the Dervish defeat at Ferkeh, describing the operations as a very brilliant affair, in which the Egyptian troops displyed great bravery.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE MIXED TRIBUNALS.

On Tuesday, June 9, the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Dalziel that it would be unnecessary, pending appeal, to find for the Egyptian operations in the Soudan and for the Indian Expedition to Suakin moneys other than those held by the Mixed Tribunals to have been illegally advanced from the reserve fund. The extra expenses of the Indian garrison at Suakin would, he thought, be defrayed out of the Treasury chest. In what way the Treasury chest was to be repaid was a matter for future settlement. The question whether it was intended to invite Parliament to financially aid the Egyptian Government was under consideration. He had every hope the decision of the Mixed Tribunals would be reversed on appeal. Egyptian expenditure was being met out of Egyptian funds, which were by no means confined to the half-million advanced out of the Caisse.

EXPENSES OF INDIAN TROOPS IN THE SOUDAN.

Mr. T. G. Bowles asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could state the amount of the cash balance at present in the Treasury chest; whether it was in accordance with the Treasury chest regulations to make, out of that chest, advances to the Indian Government for the ordinary or extraordinary expenses of Indian troops, or for the direct payment of such expenses; whether he proposed to submit to this House a vote to provide the money for repayment to the Treasury chest of any sums he might expend out of that chest for the expedition to Suakin of Indian troops; and whether there was any precedent for paying the expense of a military expedition out of the Treasury chest without such expedition having previously been sanctioned by Parliament.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The exact cash balance in the Treasury chest fund at any particular moment cannot be stated, as it depends on the balances in the hands of several accounting officers in the various parts of the world. The answer to the second paragraph of the question is "Yes." The Act of 1877 authorises the Treasury to employ the fund in making temporary advances for any public service, to be repaid out of moneys appropriated by Parliament to such service, or "out of any other moneys applicable thereto." Any advance out of the chest on account of the expedition at Suakin must therefore be repaid either by a vote of this House or by the Egyptian Government. The answer to the last paragraph of the question is "Yes."

THE AMEER AND KAFIRISTAN.

In answer to Mr. Arthur Pease, who asked whether any further information had been received regarding the Ameer's action in Kafiristan, Lord George Hamilton said:—I have received a letter from the Government of India on the whole subject referred to in the hon. member's question, and I shall be happy to lay the correspondence upon the table if the hon. member will move for it.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judicious using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Ex-3-1-of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE IMPERIAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

THE third Congress of delegates from Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire is held in London this week, and in celebration of the event, the chairman and directors of the P. and O. Company entertained a company, numbering 230, at luncheon, on June 8, on board the s. s. Caledonia, in the Royal Albert Dock. Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., who was in the chair, said that in these days when the great markets of Europe were closed against the enterprise of this country by hostile tariffs, they felt how much they depended upon the development of their colonies and the dependencies of the Empire. They felt that without their colonies they would soon become Little England indeed; and he was glad to recognise that that wretched policy of Little England had never possessed the minds of the masses of the people of this country. (Applause.) In the evening, some 200 delegates visited the East London Exhibition at the People's Palace.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON AN IMPERIAL CUSTOMS UNION.

The first sitting of the Congress was opened at the Grocers' Hall, on June 9, when the delegates were welcomed by Mr. Chamberlain. Among those present were Sir A. K. Rollit (the president of the Congress), Lord Loch, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Viscount Knutsford, Sir Jhon Lubbock, and Sir G. Baden-Powell.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was received with applause on rising, said it was a great pleasure to him, both as the honorary president and as a member of the Government, to bid them all, and especially those who came from a distance, a hearty welcome. As Secretary of State for the colonies, he rejoiced in every fresh indication of the essential unity of the Empire and of the community of interests upon which they founded all their hopes of maintaining and strengthening the relations between the mother-country and her colonies and dependencies. (Hear, hear.) He thought they might say that omens were never more favourable, and he was encouraged to hope that by their deliberations they would make an important advance in the direction and towards the goal to which all their patriotic aspirations and their mutual interests were steadily tending. The very existance of such a congress, the fact that to-day the representatives of the commerce of the Dominion of Canada of the West Indies, of Australasia, South Africa, and of their great Indian dependencies should meet in London the delegates of the commerce of the United Kingdom was evidence that they had to a great extent annihilated space, and that the distance which separated them was no longer any barrier to their free communication and that personal intercourse which was a condition of national union.

Insensibly the bonds between them were strengthened and multiplied. He thought that further knowledge must ensue to complete the agreement between them, and that it would bring within the range of practical politics that splendid dream which had been cherished by all the greatest and most patriotic statesmen, both at home and in the colonies, when they might reach a union in which free states, all of them enjoying their independent instincts, would yet be inseparably united in defence of common interests for the pursuit of mutual obligations, and would be held by ties of affection, of blood, and of religion. (Cheers.) He had studied the long and multifarious list of proposals which would be laid before them, and he could assure them that their decisions would be carefully noted by Her Majesty's Government. One thing he observed with great satisfaction was that one and the same note rang throughout the whole of them. He thought it was a significant fact that almost without exception all the resolutions, whether they were propounded by the colonies or by the home Chambers, tended in the direction of greater uniformity and of closer union between the colonies and themselves. He found they were called upon to consider the necessity for improved communication within the limits of the Empire, that they were asked to see weather some approach might not be made to greater uniformity in the laws regulating the inter-Empire commerce, and he noted one resolution, which came from his own city of Birmingham, in favour of the creation of an Imperial Council for Consultation and advice. (Cheers.) All those proposals were of great and pressing importance; but they were, he was going to say, dwarfed into insignificance in comparison with other proposal which would also be put before them and which were intended to secure the commercial union of the Empire. If these questions could once be satisfactorily settled, all the others would follow as a matter of course. If they had a commercial union throughout the Empire, of course, there would have to be a Council of the Empire, and the Council would be called upon to negotiate over the execution of arrangements which might be made, and to consider amendments in them from time to time; and whenever such a Council was established, surely there would naturally be remitted to it all those questions of commercial law in which the whole of the Empire was mutually interested. Even imperial defence could not be excluded from its deliberations, for imperial defence was only another name for the protection of imperial commerce. And to such a Council as he had imagined to be possible, the details of such a scheme, the method of carrying it out, and the provision to be made for it, would naturally be remitted. In his opinion this was a question which dominated all other imperial interests, and was at the root of the problem with which they had now to deal. The establishment of a commercial union throughout the Empire, would not only be the first step, but the main and decisive step, towards the realisation of the most splendid dream that had ever moved the minds of British statesmen. (Cheers.) Now-a-days no one in this country or outside it denied the enormous benefit it would be to the British races throughout the Empire if they could arrange some union which would lead to closer relations and which would retain within the Empire the trade and the subjects who were now diverted to foreign lands. (Cheers.) But up to the present time they had not been agreed as to the method by which this object might be approved. It appeared to him that there were only three lines of progress which had been suggested or which could be suggested to accomplish this great object. The first was a proposal that the colonies should abandon their own fiscal system and adopt that in force in this country, and abandon entirely the protective duties upon which they rested very largely for the revenue which they collected. He did not deny that possibly it might be for all concerned the best solution, but at the same time, he was bound to point out that it would not bring about commercial union—(hear, here)—because of the fatal objection that the colonies would not adopt it. Free trade in this country had been developed, no doubt, to the great advantage of this country for a period of half-a-century; but in spite of that it had made no converts. The second proposal was that which found expression at the Ottawa Congress, and was that, while the colonies should be absolutely free to impose what protective duty they pleased, they should be required to make a small discrimination in favour of which this country was expected to change its whole system and impose duties on food and raw materials. He was only expressing his own opinion when he said there was not the slightest chance that in any reasonable time this country, or the Parliament of this country, would adopt so one sided an agreement. (Cheers.) The foreign trade of this country was so large, and the foreign trade of the colonies was comparatively so small, that the benefit would be such that he did not believe that the working classes of this country would consent to make a revolutionary change for what they would think to be an infinitesimal gain.

The third course was one in which there should be give-and-take on both sides in which the good of the whole should subordinate the separate interests of the parts. If he understood it correctly, he found the germs of such a proposal in a resolution which was to be submitted on behalf of the Toronto Board of Trade. He understood this to be one for the creation of a British Zollverein or Custom Union. Such a proposal might commend itself even to an orthodox free-trader. It would be the greatest advance that free trade had ever made since it was advocated by Cobden. Its would open for the colonies an almost unlimited marked for their agricultre and other productions. If a proposal of that kind came to them from the colonies, backed by any consideration of support on their part, it would not be met with a blank refusal by the people of this country. (Cheers) He did not consider that it would be either wise or practicable that a proposal of this kind should come in the first instance from the latter. He believed it would not be considered in any huckstering spirit; but it would be entertained as part of a greater policy which was intended to make in closer bonds of affection and interest all the communities which were under the British flag and all the subject of Her Majesty throughout the Empire. (Loud cheers.)

On Sir A. Rolly taking the chair, Mr. E. B. Osler, Toronto Board of Trade, moved a resolution as follows:—

Whereas, in view of recent events and the attitude of other nations towards Great Britain, and of the fact that there exists within the British Empire resources in men and materials and available lands for its every requirement, whereas, while the trade legislation of other nations is found to subserve their local interests, all British trade and other legislation should aim to secure within the Empire a union of interest of a federal character, and the policy of each British community should be designed to retain within the Empire subjects, whose labour would otherwise go to foreign lands; whereas, Canada has already formed a basis for closer relations with the mother-country and other colonies by building a highway across British America, by creating steamship connection between Varconver, Hong-Kong, New Zealand, and Australia, by offering a large subsidy for a fast Atlantic steamship service as well as by her established precedent of confederation making for British unity, and whereas closer commercial relations between the mother-country, her colonies, and dependencies, will be hastened by further subsidising fast steamship services and completing postal, wire, and cable communication with the different portions of the Empire, thus making such routes for commerce, food supply, and munitions of war the fastest and most secure from attack, it is resolved that, in the opinion of this congress, the advantages to be obtained by a closer unoin between the various portions of the British Empire are so great as to justify an arrangement as nearly as possible of the nature of a zollverein, based upon principles of the great exchange of commodities within the Empire consistent with the tariff requirements incident to the maintenance of the local government of each kingdom, dominion, province, or colony now forming part of the British family of nations.

He said that the resolution was endorsed by all the members of the Toronto Board of Trade.—The Marquis of Londonderry formally seconded the resolution —After some remarks from Mr. Mefee (Montreal Corn Exchange Association) and Mr. Mander (Wolverhampton), Sir Donald Smith, High Commissioner for Canada, and delegate of the Montreal Board of Trade, moved the following amendment:—

Whereas the stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bonds that unite the Colony with the mother-country, and by the continual growth of a practical sympathy and co-operation in all that pertains to the common welfare; and whereas, this co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products; it is therefore resolved that this Congress records its belief in the advisability and practicability of a Customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies and India on the basis of preferential treatment, and recommends that steps should be taken by Her Majesty's Government to bring about an interchange of opinion on the subject between the mother-country and the other governments of the Empire.

The remaining part of the amendment consisted of the last paragraph of the original resolution, but on a point of order Sir D. Smith subsequently withdrew that paragraph.—Major-Gen. Quick (Vancouver) seconded the amendment.—Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., endorsed the general principle laid down by the Secretary of State, that a system of free trade within Empire would be an advantage to the progress and stability of the British Empire.—Mr. Hopkins (Canadian Manufacturers' Association), Toronto, in pointing out that the possibilities of war were something which must be financially and commercially considered, alleged that a few months ago, we were within an inch of war with the United States. (No, no.) He replied that they knew the situation in Canada, and that his assertion was correct. (No.)—The Chairman (interposing) thought they were travelling some-what beyond what was either correct or expedient.—The debate was adjourned. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress afterwards gave a reception at the Mansion House, to the delegates.

On June 10, Mr. J.G. Colmer (Sydney, Cape Breton), continuing the discussion on the proposed Imperial Zollverein or Commercial Union, stated that the Canadian delegates had conferred together since the adjournment, and with a view to obtain a unanimous vote were prepared to amend their resolution by the omission of the words "as nearly as possible of the nature of a Zollverein," and by the addition of a recommendation that her Majesty's Government should take steps to bring about an interchange or opinions between the governments concerned. He read the resolution as amended.—Sir Frederick Young (South Africa) suported the resolution.—The Hon. John Henry (Tasmania) said the protectionist feeling was so strong in the colonies that it would be impossible to induce the colonists to (adopt the zollverein.—The Hon. C. F. Blaine (South Africa) opposed the motion.—After many other speeches for and against, the Chairman expressed the hope that the Congress would come to a unanimous decision, and stated that, after consultation with delegates representing different views he had drawn up the following resolution:

That this Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire is of opinion that the establishment of closer commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the colonies dependencies is an object which deserves and demands the prompt and careful consideration. That Congress, therefore, respectfully represents to Her Majesty's Government that if that suggestion should be made on behalf of the colonies or some of them, it would be right and expedient to promote the consideration and the formulation of some practical plan by summoning an Imperial Conference fully representative of the interests involved, or by such other means as Her Majesty may be advised to adopt. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the leaders of the Opposition, the High Commissioner for Canada, and the Agents-General for the other colonies. (Applause.)

The other motions on the paper and the amendments thereto were withdrawn, and the Chairman's resolution having been seconded by Mr. Osler, of Toronto was carried unanimously amidst loud cheers.

Mr. J. W. Tonks (Birmingham) proposed as a first step towards Imperial Federation the formation of a Consultative Imperial Council, and this was agreed to.

At the sitting on June 11 of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, Grocers' Hall, Prof. Dove Wilson (Aberdeen) moved:—

That the Bills of Exchange Act of 1882, the Partnership Act of 1890, and the Sale of Goods Act of 1893, and other consolidating statutes having established the practicability and benefits of codifying British Commercial Law, it is highly expedient that the Commercial Law of the whole British Empire should now be embodied in a code; and that, therefore, Government be memorialised by the Congress to initi

P. AND O. HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, M.P.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the P. and O. Company was held on June 5, Leadenhall-street.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P. (chairman) in moving the adoption of the report (which was quoted at length in the Home News of May 29), said that in several respects the condition of their affairs was satisfactory, and, he might almost say, highly satisfactory. There had been increase in their passenger traffic on all their lines without any exception. Their Indian business had been maintained and had exceeded the usual average; their China trade had been better in this department, while Australia had shown unquestionable signs of recovering from the very serious despondency in which her trade had existed for the last four years. There had been, in fact, so far as passenger traffic was concerned, an upward movement in, he might say, all directions, which was an indication that the better trade of the country had been producing its natural effect of stimulating the desire or the necessity, or both, for a greater amount of travelling than had taken place within the last few years. Their return for the last six months in this department had exceeded that of the corresponding period of the previous year by £30,000, and, although he did not say that that level would be maintained, yet if it were it would mark upon the whole the greatest advance which had been obtained by them for many years past in this important department of their business. With reference to their freight department, they had been during the last six months, and for a very much longer period, contending with deplorably low rates in almost every direction, but notably in their Indian ports, in their ports in the Straits Settlements, and in Australia. The long and short of the whole matter was that the tonnage supplied by ship-owners now exceeded the demand, notwithstanding the fact that the demand was considerable, for there had been a tolerable activity in trade in almost all quarters of the East as well as of the West.

FOREIGN FLAGS IN THE EASTERN SEAS.

Unfortunately, however, the supply of ships was more considerable than the amount of our trade; and not only were English ship-owners competing among themselves as actively as ever, but the Eastern seas were filled with foreign flags. Autria, Italy, France, and Germany were all busily engaged with their company and other English ship-owners in their earnest desire to cater for the business of the English colonies and dependencies; and quite recently a new competitor had entered the field in the shape of the great Japanese nation, who were now bringing a powerful mercantile marine into the trade between this country and Japan. Their freight reports for a considerable time had been most melancholy, and if they had been successful in maintaining their position so far it was owing to the fact that they had been able to employ a large proportion of new tonnage, which, however, involved the company in considerable additional expenditure. The question of expenditure was constantly before them.

£300,000 A YEAR TO THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

He might state as an indication of how carefully this matter required to be watched, that during the first six months of this financial year—the period to which the report referred—they had paid the Suez Canal Company alone £26,000 more than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the amount paid by them to the Canal Company throughout the whole of the financial year would probably be little short of £300,000. Seeing that the Suez Canal rates were considerably lower than they were some years ago, this might be looked at as a measure and criterion of the large tonnage and largely increased work which the company were now compelled to do in order to maintain their position. In connection with their working for this year they had heavier capital charges to bear, and he regretted to say that they had not benefited by the rise and exchange because a considerable proportion of their increased revenue had been derived from payments in silver. The amount of silver which they had to take into stock this year had exceeded that which was paid to them in the corresponding period of last year, and they had, therefore, been prevented in that way from benefiting by the rise which had taken place in exchange.

BETTER SCALES OF FREIGHT PROBABLE IN THE FUTURE.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, they had held their own fairly well in the past half-year, and he thought they were justified in hoping that the time might not be far distant when they would see better scales of freight in force than at present. He could not say in what precise direction this improved state of things might be looked for, but when rates of freight had fallen in Bombay to as low as 8s. and in Calcutta and the Straits Settlements to as low as 10s. and 12s. most assuredly a point had been reached when improvement in that particular branch of their business might be fairly looked upon as possible and even probable at no distant time. The growth of their fleet was again an important factor in the statement submitted to them. He could assure them that nothing would please the directors more than to adopt and be contented with a rest-and-be-thankful policy in this respect, and to build no more ships for the next twenty years; but, as a matter of fact, no such policy was possible in connection with the shipping business any more than it was possible with a political existence, and their fleet would soon reach the very large aggregate of nearly 300,000 tons. They had made a very important contract during the last few months for two more ships of the Caledonia type a type which he might say so far as the Calidonia was concerned, had been eminently successful.

THE CONTRACTS FOR FOUR NEW VESSELS.

They had now contracted altogether for four vessels of the Caledonia type, but somewhat larger and in some repects even finer passenger ships. The names of the new steamers were India, China, Egypt, and Arabia, and they would cost altog-ther the considerable sum of £1,000,000 before they were fairly at sea. They had taken upon themselves to adopt this necessary course as they considered it, in anticipation of having to fulfil a more arduous mail contract in the future than in the past. These large vessels were not built in a day; they required fully two years to construct, while a new mail contract would be in operation little more than eighteen months from now. The termination of a old mail contract and the commencement of the new one always marked a crisis in the history of their company, but it was a crisis which they had surmounted successfully hicherto, and which he ventured to hope, they would surmount successfully on the present occasion, because, from their point of view there was only one way of dealing with an important public matter of this kind; that was to make the Government the best offer which it was in their power conscientiously to make on those terms which their great experience showed to be fair and reasonable as beetween the State and themselves and in carrying out contract—if it fell to them as he had little doubt it would—to give the public a better service than that which they had actually contracted for. They had always given the public a better service than was prescribed by the letter of their agreement, and he believed that that policy had earned the approval of the public, and it had been freely and handsomely acknowledged by the Postmaster-General.

A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY—THE MAIL SUBSIDY DELUSION.

At the same time he did not disguise from them or himself that they had always upon their shoulders a very grave responsibility in tendering for a mail service so vast and important as that with which they were associated, for a mail contract—the East India, China, and Australian mail contract, as carried on by their company—when tendered for with all the experience and knowledge they could command for the purpose, was still in its nature a considerable and, he might say, vast speculation. There was a section of the public, who professed to believe that a subsidy was paid to a mail company as a sort of generous bonus by the Government, that it was paid without any adequate return being given for it and that the company was able to live and trive on the strength of being the mail carrier and receiving a mail subsidy. There could, however, be no greater delusion. Their company had been paid during the last ten years a very considerable sum of money as subsidy, but the subsidy had been at a far lower rate than that which was given by foreign governments for mail services under their flags. While, however, the company had been paid this sum, the actual carrying out of the service had involved an expenditure by them of about £18,000,000 or £20,000,000 more than they had received from the State in the same period. They had to earn every year approximately £1,250,000 in passage money and £1,250,000 in freight.

THE HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF EVERYDAY COMPETITION.

That amount they had to obtain in the highways and byways of common, everyday competition and daily work, and if they failed to secure those amounts through lack of enterprise, or lack of meeting the vailed requirements of the public, the mail contract would not be carried on with success so far as the public was concerned, and it would most certainly involve the company in very heavy loss. They need not, therefore, be surprised when he stated that, even with the aid of the best calculations which the greatest experience might enable them to make, the mail contract was naturally more or less in the nature of a speculative undertaking. For example, who could have imagined that within the past ten years the rates of freight would have fallen to the miserable level at which they found them that day? Who could possibly have imagined that silver would be worth that day little more than half what it was worth ten years ago? This involved the operations of the company in a most serious charge for loss on exchange. And who was able to say what might take place within the next ten years? No one could possibly foretell. He mentioned these facts merely to shew how necessary it was that they should take every precaution that reasonable man could adopt, to secure that a great undertaking of this kind should leave, at all events, a reasonable and just measure of profit to those they represented without which the whole service would be a lamentable failure.

"A SOMEWHAT LUDICROUS SITUATION."

If their company were a French, German, or Italian company, and had served the State as their company had done for the last sixty years or more, they would simply be invited by the Government to propose some fair and reasonable terms with respect to the renewal of their contract, without being exposed to any competition whatever; but the mail contracts which the company had carried on as they had done, and for which they had invested their capital, were put up to public competition without even any conditions being attached as to those who competed having a fleet sufficient and adequate to carry out the service. It was a somewhat ludicrous situation. It was not, however, for them to question the wisdom of their rulers, but to try, as they had done in the past, to harmonise the interests of the company with those of the public whom they served.

THE COMPANY'S STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION.

The process, however, to which he had referred was adopted simply for the purpose of placing upon their shoulders the most onerous conditions which it was possible for the Government to place upon them in connection with the future mail service. The financial position of the company was as strong as it had ever been or stronger, and they were, therefore, capable of meeting any necessity which might arise as regarded the expansion or modification of their business in whatever direction such expansion or modification might be required. They had recently issued the remainder of their 3½ per cent. debenture stock at a premium which was most satisfactory, for it virtually relieved the company of giving any return in the shape of interest for the next five years. The price at which the stock was issued was 118¼, and if anyone had said a few years ago that it would be possible for any shipping company to borrow money at that rate, he would have been laughed at. It might seem, perhaps, to some of the shareholder almost in the nature of a calamity that they should pay off their share capital on the one hand and raise money by debenture stock on the other; but the market value of their present stock was very much greater than it was previous to their receiving abonus of £600,000—a very important fact; and, moreover, it was absolutely essential, in the expansion of a business of the character which the company carried on, that that expansion should be effected on the most economical principles, for the rates of remuneration which they received had a tendency to become "small by degrees and beautifully less." Therefore the question which they had to solve—and which, he believed they had solved entirely in the proprietors' interest—was whether it was wiser to borrow money cheaply than, in all probability to fall back on the other alternative and reduce the rate of their dividend, and, pro tanto, the value of their stock. In all these matters they only had the proprietors' interest in view; and could a sure them that there was only one idea in the minds of the directors and of every man in their service—tamely, to continue to assure the high reputation and the prosperity of the company.

THE DIVIDENDS.

Mr. E. F. Duncanson seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted; and dividends for the half-year were afterwards declared at the rate of per cent. per annum on the preferred stock 5 and 7 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock, payable on the 12th inst.

The Chairman, in acknowledging a cordial vote of thanks to himself and directors, took it as applicable to the whole service of the company. He might (he said) have referred—and he did so now with pleasure—to the continued safety with which their enormous fleet was navigated over three-parts of the habitable globe. He considered that the marvellous manner in which their ships made their voyages from the East to the West day by day great the distance which those vessels covered in the course of a year the speed at which they were run, and the safety with which the whole work was carried on, reflected in the highest degree, credit not only upon those who were chiefly responsible for the administration of the service, but also upon every member of it.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

It is now decided that twelve appointments in the Indian Medical Service will be competed for at the next examination, which will commence on the 7th August. All information can be obtained from the Military Secretary at the India Office, to whom the necessary certificates should be sent by applicants, so as to reach him not later than the 24th July. It is notified that a new scale of marks will come into force in February, 1897, and at subsequent examinations. In the compulsory subjects, marks will be allotted as follows:—

Surgery	1200
Medicine, including therapeutics, and diseases of women and children	1200
Anatomy and Physiology	600
Chemistry and Pharmacy, and a practical knowledge of drugs	600

The following is the scale of marks for the voluntary subjects:—

LANGUAGES.

French	200
German	200
Hindus ani	200

NATURAL SCIENCES.

A candidate may not present himself for examination in more than two of the following subjects:—

Physics	300
Zoology	300
Geological and Physical Geography	300
Botany	300

In paragraph 7 of the Regulations, the following sentence will be cancelled, with effect from February next:—"The natural sciences will include comparative anatomy, zoology, natural philosophy, physical geography and botany, with special reference to materia medica." The subjects of examination are the same as for the Army Medical Staff, with the addition of Hindustani as a Voluntary subject.

As to the future of the Indian Medical Service there are several rumours afloat. It is said that Sir E. H. H. Collen gave evidence before the Committee on Indian Expenditure in favour of dispensing altogether with the services of the Army Medical Staff and employing only the Indian Medical Service for the medical wants of all branches of Her Majesty's Service in India. Needless to say, this will provoke strong opposition in influential quarters. It is a fact that a delegate from the Civil Medical profession in India has arrived in this country for the purpose of enlightening the committee on a means of saving large sums by permanently dividing the I.M.S. into Military and Civil branches, and also by establishing station hospitals for native troops. We are glad to say that the latter suggestion has already been rejected on the ground of the very natural objections of the Sepoy to any such radical alteration in the regimental system to which he is attached.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFIJE,—JUNE 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F MacBlaine, BCS	Mr F G Pratt, Bo CS
Mr F Stoker, BCS	Mr N R Oliver, Bo
Mr T M L Thompson, B	Mr C J Hall, Bo
Mr H H Gahan, B	Mr C R McMillan, Bo
Mr G H List, B	Col S S Jacob, CIE
Mr C S Rennick, B	Col H L Nutt
Mr E J Pope, B	Col N Arnott
Mr J W Tanner, B	Lt-Col R O Lloyd
Mr H Savi, B	Lt-Col W H C Wyllie, CIE
Mr W Griffiths, B	
Mr J Sherman, B	Major J S Ashby
Mr J J Fahle, B	Major G A Money
Mr C W Strickland, B	Capt F A Weedon
Mr J F Duthie, B	Lieut S Clay
Mr F G Evans, B	Lieut C J C Kendall
Mr O S Smith, B	Lieut W Beadon
Mr R H Shipley, MCS	Lieut E E Beddock
Mr T Weir, MCS	Lieut R Lines
Mr J Steavenson, M	Lieut N A Lewarne
Mr J P James, M	Surg-Major J F Tuohy
Mr J M Simpson, M	Surg-Capt A O Hubbard

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W P Blyth, BCS, till Dec 1, 1896	Lt-Col J E Nixon, till Nov 8, 1896
Mr W R G Moir, BCS, 4 mos	Lt-Col B M Allen, 6 mos
	Major C H Powell, 2 mos
Mr C A G Lillingston, B, 5 mos	Capt D M Thompson, till Oct 21, 1896
Mr R K Moseley, B, 3 mos	Capt A M Lloyd, 2 mos
Mr J F Ring, B, 3 mos	Lieut C Mackenzie, 3 mos
Mr J Darling, B, 3 mos	Surg-Lt-Col W E Griffiths, 3 mos
Mr B C Bensley, B, 4 mos	
Mr B Myers, M, 6 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Duff, BCS	Capt C R A Bond
Mr G Roy, B	Surg-Major F J Doyle
Major H E M Mason	Surg-Major T H Pope
Capt G B Unwin	

THE COMING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

FULL arrangements have now been made for observing the total eclipse of the sun on Aug. 9. A party of astronomers, including the Astronomer-Royal, Prof. Turner, of Oxford, and Capt. Hills, R.E., who formed one of the observing party in West Africa in 1893, are proceeding to Kushiro, Japan, 660 miles north of Yokohama. Another official British expedition will go to Norway in two sections, one under the command of Dr. Common, F.R.S., and the other of Prof. Norman Lockyer. The first section will go to Vadso, in the extreme north, and the second will remain in the Varanger fjord, for the purpose of making spectroscopic observations. Dr. Ralph Copeland, the Scottish Astronomer-Royal, is also taking a party to Vadso. America will send an expedition to Japan, and probably another to Norway. Indian science will be represented (probably for the first time) by M. Macgamvala, of the Poonah College, who comes to Norway to prepare himself for the eclipse visible in Indian in 1898. France despatches M. Deslandres, with a large equipment of instruments to Japan; and Russia has stations at each end of a line in its own vast territories, (Drs. Browne, Cook, Heywood, Sampson, Squibles, Cyngo, and White).

CLOSE OF THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

THE Tournament at Islington closed on June 11, when the Duchess of York (who was accompanied by the Duke of York) presented the prizes. The visitors of the week have included the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Grand Duke Michael, Lord and Lady Roberts, Sir Evelyn Wood, the Colonial Agents-General, Col. McInnes (commanding the troops in British Guiana), and the Chinese Minister. Finals:—

Foil Fencing (Officers).—Capt. J. McCall Maxwell, R.A., 1; Lieut. C. D. Jenner, K.R.R.C., 2; Capt. Granville Smith, Coldstream Guards, 3.

Sabre v. Sabre (Officers).—Capt. W. Johnstone Turner, Royal Irish Regt., 1; Lieut. W. A. Cochrane, 4th Hussars, 2; Sec. Lieut. E. G. S. Cooke, L.R.B., 3.

Riding and Jumping (Officers).—Lieut. E. L. Reiss, 6th Dragoons, 1; Lieut. M. F. Gage, 7th Dragoons, 2; Capt. F. D. Baillie, 4th Hussars, 3.

Heads and Posts (Officers).—Lieut. G. Parker, 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), 1; Lieut. S. F. Metcalfe, R.A., 2; Capt. F. Hutton, 1st Dragoons, 3; Capt. Carr Ellison, 1st Royal Dragoons, 4.

Lemon Cutting (Officers).—Capt. Carr Ellison, 1; Lieut. W. Cochrane, 4th Hussars, 2; Sec. Lieut. S. Shofield, R.A., 3; Lieut. W. Tilney, 17th Lancers, 4.

Tent Pegging (Officers).—Lieut. Cochrane, 1; Lieut. E. H. Parsons, R.A., 2; Capt. F. Baillie, 4th Hussars, 3; Sec. Lieut. Archer Shee, 19th Hussars, 4.

Sword v. Sword Mounted (Officers).—Capt. Henry, 9th Lancers, 1; Major Hamilton, 4th Hussars, 2; Capt. Bell-Smyth, 1st Dragoons, 3.

Sword v. Lance Mounted (Officers).—Lieut. W. A. Cochrane, 4th Hussars, 1; Sec. Lieut. G. H. J. Skeffington Smyth, 9th Lancers, 2; Lieut. Tilney, 17th Lancers, 3.

Tent-pegging.—Pte. Ali, 7th Dragoons, 1; C.-S.-M. Ridler, A.S.C., 2; Sergt. Watts, A.S.C., 3.

Sword v. Lance, Mounted.—R.-H. Sergt.-Major Wighman, 17th Lancers, 1; Sergt.-Instructor of Fencing Farmer, 4th Hussars, 2; Qmr.-Sergt. Grant, 9th Lancers, 3.

Sword v. Sword, Mounted.—R.-H. Staff-Sergt.-Major Kempie, 9th Lancers, 1; Pte. Gitton, 1st Dragoons, 2; C.-S-M. Sinister, A.S.C., 3.

Sword, Mounted, v. Bayonet, Dismounted.—Cpl. Elliott, 2nd Life Guards (bayonet), 1; Sergt.-Instructor of Fencing Exeter, 2nd Life Guards (lance), 1; Sergt.-Instructor of Fencing Walker, 1st Dragoons (bayonet), 2; Staff-Sergt. Singleton, A.S.C., 3.

Heads and Posts.—Sergt.-Instructor of Fencing T. Wood, 6th Dragoons, 1; Cpl. W. Pratt, A.S.C., 2; Staff-Cpl. Farrier Dick, 1st Life Guards, 3.

Lemon Cutting.—Sergt.-Farrier Hodgson, 6th Dragoons, 1; Cpl. Baldwin, 7th Dragoons, 2; Troop Qmr.-Sergt. Roberts, R. E., 3.

Riding and Jumping, Half-Sections.—Riding Establishment, R.H.A. (Sergt.-Major A. Hearne, Sergt. Hale), 1; Riding Establishment, R.H.A., 2.

Tug of War, Catch-weights.—Royal Scots Greys, 1; "A" Division, R. A. Regimental Staff, 2.

Tug-of-War (teams of 110 stone).—1st Royal Munster Fus., 1; O. S. C. Woolwhich, 2.

Physical Drill.—1st prize (83g.), R. M.A., 218 points; 2nd (83g.) 3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards, 194. The R. M. L. I. received 193; the 1st Seaforth, H., 190.

Bayonet Exercise.—R. M. A., 225½ points, 1; R. M. L. I. (Walmer), 2.

Artillery Trotting—Out of a possible 702.—52nd Field Battery, R. A., 652, 1; 30th Field Battery, R.A., 643 points, 2; 62nd Battery, 3; 87th Battery, 0.

Artillery Galloping—Out of a possible 156.—D Battery, R.H.A. 107, 1; O Battery, R.H.A., 79 points, 2.

Widespread sympathy is expressed for Sergt-Instructor F. B. Foerster. A.G.S., whose accident, on June 4, afforded such a sad contrast to his successes on the previous day, when he gained no fewer than three events—fencing with foil, sabre, and bayonet. Foerster was standing watching the sabre play between two swordsmen, and had silently advanced to the close left rear of one of the combatants, when this combatant, in throwing back his blade over his left shoulder to take a cut at his antagonist, struck its point into Foerster's right eye, quite destroying it. A pathetic incident occurred when Foerster was led forward to the Royal box, leaning heavily on the arms of two of his comrades. He was greeted with deafening cheers, which were redoubled when the the Duchess paused for a minute or two to express her sorrow that he should have met with so painful an accident. After the distribution of the general prizes, Capt. Dann, who has officiated as Captain of the arena for seventeen years, was presented with a flag.

THE POWERS AND THE TURK.

ON the recommendation of a special Ministerial Council, the Sultan has ordered the staying of hostilities in Crete, while the insurgents are asked to state their demands. The "Times" correspondent in Canea sends accounts of further outrages by the Turkish troops. The foreign Consuls in Canea on June 10 waited on Abdullah Pasha and entered a protest against his supineness in dealing with these acts, announcing that they would communicate with their respective governments.—The "Daily News" Athens correspondent telegraphs that the sphere of Turkish outrage in Crete has now extended to the district between Canea and Suda Bay. The Reform Committee in Crete, it is stated, has formulated the following demands:—

(1) The appointment of a Governor-General under the guarantee of the Powers, the term of office being for five years only. (2) The economic independence of the island, which shall receive half the Customs revenues. (3) The reorganisation of the gendarmerie with the establishment of a special military college at Canea, the civil and military administration being at the same time transferred to the Governor-General. (4) The Governor-General alone to have the right of veto over the laws passed by the Assembly.

In the Austrian Delegation at Budapest, on June 9, Count Goluchowski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his annual statement regarding external questions, dwelt on the success of the endeavours of the Dual Monarchy to preserve peace in the difficult questions which had arisen in the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor. He warned Turkey that unless she took such measures as would justify Europe in believing in her vitality, her best friends would be unable to prevent her fall. Of the intervention of three of the Powers (including England) in the Armenian question, Austria, he said, did not approve. In regard to Crete, Count Goluchowski said it would be necessary to secure the enforcement of the Convention of Halepa. He referred to the closeness of the relations between Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy; declared that his Government was in favour of the maintenance of the status quo of the Balkan States, and justified the support given by Austria-Hungary to the British request for an advance from the Egyptian reserve fund towards the cost of the Soudan Expedition. The Minister's speech made a favourable impression.

A band of Kurds has attacked and killed many of the workmen, as well as the British, French, and German engineers, on the Smyrna-Kasaba Railway.

A Parliamentary paper, issued in London on June 5, contains official reports which fully confirm the published details of the Turkish outrages in the province of Aleppo.

THE TRANSVAAL AND THE REFORM PRISONERS.

THE "Times'" Pretoria correspondent says there is a feeling of unrest in Government circles, and the movements of British troops in the north are being closely watched. The four Reform leaders, acting on a suggestion from what they believed to be a good source, have offered the Government £40,000, to be spent in charity, for their release. This offer appears to have caused a misunderstanding in the Executive, but it was announced yesterday (June 11) that the four Reform leaders would be released on the payment of a fine of £25,000 each, or fifteen years' banishment in default. They have to undertake not to engage in politics, under penalty of perpetual banishment.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa, accompanied by Sir Graham Bower, Imperial Secretary, and Mr. Henry W. Robinson, son and private secretary to the High Commissioner, arrived at Plymouth from the Cape on June 6. Neither Sir Hercules nor Sir Graham Bower would see reporters. Among the messengers who arrested at Plymouth on the same date were Lieut. Eloff, grandson of President Kruger; Lieut. Tossel, chief detective of the South African Republic at Johannesburg; Lieut. Paff, of the Transvaal State Artillery; Mr. Van Trotsenby, Director of Telegraphs in the Republic; Mr. Fleischack, superintendent of the civil branch of the Transvaal Postal Department; and Mr. De Villers, director and chief of the transport arranged on behalf of Dr. Jameson. These comprise the witnesses which have been brought to England to give evidence at the resumed trial of Dr. Jameson and his colleagues.

The bill compelling the production of telegrams before the secret committee appointed to inquire into the Jameson raid has passed through all its stages in both Houses of the Cape Legislature.

MEDICAL MISSIONS.

THE annual meeting of the Medical Missionary Auxiliary of the C.M.S. was held, on June 4, at Exeter Hall, Sir Douglas Fox in the chair. During the past year £3,000 was received in subscriptions, in addition to £1,000 for a new hospital at Cairo, and £100 for special hospital purpose in China. The year closed with a deficit of £525. Last year there were 330 peds in C.M.S. hospitals, of which eighty were supported through the agency of the auxiliary. The in-patients numbered 6,432, of which 2,723 were in the Punjab and 2,700 in China. There were 417,000 out-patient visits, and over 15,400 operations were performed. For foreign service, nine qualified volunteers had been accepted—"viz," two ladies (Gumline Stuart and Mary Harmer), and seven gentlemen (Drs. Browne, Cook, Heywood, Sampson, Squibles, Cyngo, and White).

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN COREA.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" is able to state that an arrangement has been arrived at between the Russian and Japanese Governments in regard to Corea. The broad features of the arrangemnt were settled in Japan in April, and the details were left to adjustment by Marshal Yamagata in St. Petersburg. There will be no formal treaty or convention, and the whole matter will be contained in two diplomatic notes, one from each of the contracting Powers to the other. The main point of the agreement is that both Powers, having interests in Corea, shall act in concert in maintaining order in the peninsula and in preserving the freedom of action of the King in selecting his own advisers. The details for settlement in St. Petersburg referred to the forces to be maintained by the two Powers in Corea; and under this head I understand the maximum force to be maintained by either Power in ordinary circumstances in the peninsula is fixed at 250 men. Futher troops are to be sent by either party to Corea without the consent of the other—an exception being allowed in the case of landing a force from vessels of war to quell an attack by the mob at a treaty port on the foreign settlement. Probably one of the first fruits of the agreement will be the return of the King to his palace, and arrangements by the two Powers for maintaining order in the capital. I am assured that no question of a port for the Russian fleet in Corea is included in the understanding, although it is believed that the question of securing Mokpo, on the extreme south-west of the peninsula, for this purpose has been discussed—not as a cession from Corea, but in the shape of a lease of portion of the beach and foreshore of a Russian naval yard.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

THE subject of the essay of the Le Bas Prize of 1897 is: "The Probable Future Effect of the Religious Forces now at work in India."—"Moral Sciences" Tripos:—

Part I.—Class I.—Div. 1: Baiker, H., Trin. Div. 2: None. Div. 3: Lloyd, Trin. Class II.—Div. 1: None. Div. 2: None. Div. 3: Parekh, Pet. Class III.—Div. 1: Siddiques Joh. Div. 2: None. Div. 3: None. Part II.—Class I: Ds Masterman, C. F. G., Chr.; Moore, G. E., Trin.; Trotter, W. F., Trin.; Ds Wedgwood, R. L., Trin. Class 2: Ds. MacLachan, Joh. Class 3: None. Women.—Part I.—Class I.—Div. 1: None. Div. 2: None. Div. 3: None.—Class II.—Div. 1: None. Div. 2: None. Div. 3: Durham, F. H., Girton. Class III.—Div. 1: None. Div. 2: None. Div. 3: None. Part II.—Class 1: Ramsay, G. M. N., Newn. Class II: Fenner, K. E., Newn.; Fletcher, M., Girton. Class III: None. Miss Ramsay (who is a daughter of Prof. Ramsey, of Glasgow) distinguished herself in Part I. of the same tripos last year.

THE ADDISCOMBE CLUB.

THE annual dinner of the Addiscombe Club was held at the Cafe Royal, on June 9, under the presidency of Lt.-Gen. Sir R. H. Sankey. The following were present:—

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, Gen. H. W. Blake, Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, Gen. E. F. Fasken, Gen. Sir Harry Prendergast, Gen. E. M. Playfair, Gen. J. Sherer, Gen. Sir H. Thuillier, Major-Gen. M. Clarke, Major-Gen. N. H. Campbell, Major-Gen. A. H. Davidson, Major-Gen. A. De Lisle, Major-Gen. W. H. Edgcome, Sir F. J. Goldsmid, Gen. Macdonald, Major-Gen. G. R. Mauderson, Major-Gen. T. Rose Nimmo, Major-Gen. H. H. Lee, Major-Gen. C. B. T. Penny, Major-Gen. C. A. Sim, Major-Gen. E. D. O. Twemlow, Major-Gen. C. Thomason, Major-Gen. C. Thompson, Lt.-Gen. J. M. Macintyre, Lt.-Gen. Nichol, Lt.-Col. G. W. Macaulay, Lt.-Col. F. Cotton, Col. H. M. Vibart, Lt.-Gen. R. Wallace, Col. W. Bell, Col. S. E. Clarke, Col. J. F. Free, Col. B. T. Hammond, Col. G. Merewether, Col. E. Raikes, Col. B. G. Vyvyan, Col. J. Stewart, Col. J. Pennycuick, Col. Kenneth Mackenzie, Col. J. MacGrath, Lt.-Col. E. Milman, Lt.-Col. A. Rotton, Major H. Geary, Capt. Sir G. Armstrong, and the Rev. W. F. Johnstone.

THE HUNGARIAN MILLENNIUM.

THE anniversary of the coronation of the Apostolic King of Hungary 1000 years ago was celebrated at Budapesth, on June 8, with great pomp and ceremony. A brilliant procession of magnates and representatives escorted the Royal Crown on its transfer from the Coronation Church to the New Parliament building, where there was a special sitting of the two Houses. The crown was then taken in procession round Pest, and escorted to its resting place in the palace of the king, the streets being densely thronged. The special correspondent of the "Morning Post" notes that they were in the procession 2,000 horsemen, each of whose uniforms may have cost £100, whilst many of them must have cost £1,000. There was the show of magnificent horses, those of the Primate, Count Tassilio Festetics, and Count Julius Karolyi being simple perfect. The effect, the correspondent adds, was somewhat spoiled by the fact that many noblemen smoked cigarettes in the procession, and waved their hands in a rather unofficial manner to friends among the spectators. There was also a lack of music.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 5.

1st Dragoon guards.—Lieut F G Ingham, from 3rd Bn the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut F C Quicke, promoted.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut M S B Gubbins, from 3rds Bn, the Highland Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut F G Dancy, deceased; Lieut C A L Feeuch from 4th Bn the Royal Warwick shire Regt, to be secon Lieut vice T Ward, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guads; Lieut G J Burgoyne, from 3rd Bn, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), to be second Lieut in succession to Lieut F A Gill, seconded; Lieut A Burt, from 3rd Bn the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be second Lieut vice C E I McNalty, seconded.

4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut H T W Wylie from 5th Bn, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consor t's Own) to be Second Lieut vice F C Phillips, resigned.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut O E M Saunders, from 3rd Bn, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians), to be Second Lieut vice G F Boyle, promoted; Lieut G A S Home, from 3rd Bn, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut P H Darbyshire, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards: Lieut W Taylor, from 6th Bn, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Second Lieut vice M F Gage, promoted.

14th Hussars: Lieut T E L Hill-Whitson, from 3rd Bn, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut H B L Hulke, promoted; Lieut C A M Howard, from 3rd Bn, the East Surrey Regt, to be Second lieut vice H E H Hardy, promoted.

15th Lancers—Lieut R B Sheridan, from 3rd Bn, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt) to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut G Collins, promoted.

21st Hussars, Lieut R H Collis from 3rd Bn the Leicestershire Regt to be Second Lieut vice A D Champion promoted.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt); Lieut H O L Puxley, from 4th Prince of Wales's Own (West York Regt) to be Second Lieut vice G S Tweedie, promoted.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt); Lieut H C Hart, from 4th Prince of Wales's Own (West York Regt), to be Second Lieut vice W Bickford, promoted.

Buffs (East Kent Regt); Lieut 4 H de Bohun Morris, from 3rd Northamptonshire Regt, to be Second Lieut vice C D C Green way, promoted; Sec Lieut S L P Barker (University Candidate), from 1st Vol Bn, the Queen's Own (R W K Regt), to be Second Lieut vice C G Mousell, decease i; Lieut C A Worthington, from 3rd Essex Regt, to be Second Lieut vice C L Porter, promoted; Lieut R P G Elderton, from 3rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Second Lieut, vice C C H Pritchard promoted.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt): J Harris, gent, from the University of Sydney, to be Second Lieut, vice F S B Johnson, promoted.

Northumberland Fusiliers: Lieut A C Girdwood, from 4th Cheshire Regt, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut J C P Craster, seconded.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), Lieut K W Macnaghten from 4th Royal Irish Rifles, to be Second Lieut, vice T K Gaskell, seconded.

Norfolk Regt, Lieut N D Horsford, from 5th Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be Second Lieut, vice E H D Stracey, promoted; Sec Lieut R H Buxton (University Candidate), from Sec Vol Bn to be Second Lieut, vice R W Hare, promoted.

Lincolnshire Regt: Lieut R N King, from 3rd Bn, to be Second Lieut, vice G F Pritchard, promoted.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry): Sec Lieut R A M Currie, from 1th Norfolk Regt, to be Second Lieut, F T Ware Cornish, seconded; Lieut G C Maud, from 3rd Bn, to be Second Lieut, vice C G Rawling, promoted.

Leicestershire Regt: Lieut C P Russell, from the Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Artillery (Southern Divn, R A), to be Second Lieut, vice H Wilde, promoted.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Reg); Lieut C F C Jarvis, from 3rd Bn, to be Second Lieut, vice A Bredin, promoted.

Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieut H Shaw, from the Lancashire Artillery (southern Divn, R A), to be Second Lieut, vice G M Stewart, promoted.

Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieut M P MacNaghten, from 4th Suffolk Regt, to be Second Lieut, vice A D Lewes, promoted; Lieut R M Burgoyne, from 3rd Essex Regt, to be Second Lieut vice H S Ravenshall, promoted.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Lieut H R York, from 4th Prince of Wales's Own (W Y Regt), to be Second Lieut, vice A R Becham, resigned.

Border Regt: Lieut J C Nicolay, from 3rd Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), to be Second Lieut, vice G E Warren, promoted.

Royal Sussex Regt: Lieut N G Anderson, from 3rd Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), to be Second Lieut, vice A Gouldsmith, promoted; Lieut H A D Richards, from 3rd Gloucestershire Regt, to be Second Lieut, vice J B Wreughton, promoted.

South Staffordshire Regt, Lieut R Tyndall, from 3rd King's (Liverpool Regt), to be Second Lieut, in succession Lieut F G E Cannot, seconded; Lieut L B Moss, from 3rd Bn, to be Second Lieut, vice G M Renny, promoted.

Dorsetshire Regt: Lieut C F Woodward, from 4th South Wales Borderers to be Second Lieut, vice C C Hanney, promoted.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry: Lieut J G Healy, from 3rd Suffolk Regt, to be Second Lieut, vice L J Carter, promoted.

Essex Regt: Lieut A C Halahan, from 4th Bn, to be Second Lieut vice C A Smith, seconded.

Royal North Lancashire Regt, R I B Johnson, gent, from the University of Sydney, to be Second Lieut, vice F W Woodward, promoted.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt): Sec Lieut A W Coxon (University candidate), from 2nd Vol Bn the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be Second Lieut, vice O E Birch, promoted.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry): Lieut A R B Shuttleworth, from 4th Bn Princess Victoria's (R H Fusiliers), to be Second Lieut, vice F F Thorold, promoted.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), Lieut P M Large